FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PPR'S ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE MEETING

LD121500 Warsaw PAP in English 1225 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Vienna, May 12 -- Following is the text delivered by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the CSCE meeting here today:

For more than six months the debates of the 35 CSCE states have been in the focus of attention of governments and public opinion. It is generally expected that the Vienna meeting will contribute to the improvement of mutual relations, to the consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe.

Poland is for such a final agreement in Vienna which would reflect in a proper measure the fundamental factors of international relations, including the military aspect of security, as well as the CSCE's "human dimension", so frequently referred to by this assembly.

However, the feeling of a state's security continues to be linked first of all to a military threat and defensive capacity, such a vision determines the way of perceiving relations among states on our continent, especially since the time of the "cold war".

The built-up military arsenals constitute its creation. Nowadays, they are a source of threat rather than a guarantee of Europe's peaceful development. The presence of nuclear weapons, also the presence of destabilizing tactical and battlefield weapons, as well as the possibility of the first use of nuclear arms adopted in the Western doctrine, make a nuclear war in Europe more probable. Immense conventional arms potentials also form a source of dangers. The destructive effects of a possible armed conflict is greatly increased by the qualitative and technological arms race.

The military situation in Europe makes it urgent to lower the degree of military confrontation, while preserving the equilibrium at the lowest possible level, to eliminate the most destructive kinds of armaments, to diminish the danger of an outbreak of an armed conflict.

This is facilitated by an approximate parity of military potentials, although one has to admit that in some kinds of armaments there exist segmentary disproportions which ought to be eliminated.

Conditions have emerged recently for taking significant disarmament steps which would have a positive effect on European security and relations between the East and the West. Such chance would be created by the removal of Euro-strategic and operational-battlefield missiles from Europe. At the same time, we should do our best to prevent the growth of the potentials of conventional forces and the growth of the role of offensive doctrines.

The CSCE process can play an essential role in the solving of disarmament problems. Significant results have been produced by the hitherto work of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The measure of the Stockholm attainments is the system of mutually binding agreements, created for the first time ever in so complicated an area as military aspects of security and at so important a moment for Europe and the entire disarmament process. The place of Stockholm is determined by the universal recognition of its results as important for the improvement of confidence in Europe. The first months confirm that, in principle, all sides are trying to honestly implement the Stockholm decisions. The degree of fear against a sudden aggression has decreased.

We are convinced that the CSCE process can and should now take up the disarmament issue. To ignore this issue would distort the essence and undermine the chance of the CSCE's development.

Motivated by this reason, Poland has submitted here, in Vienna, a proposal to appropriately extend the mandate of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We believe that the Vienna meeting will reach an agreement on this issue. The informal talks of 23 states can speed it up.

Of special importance to Europe's security is the situation in the regions of biggest concentation of armaments, in areas directly adjacent to the division line between the two political-military blocs.

Central Europe, understood in a broad sense, is such a region. The possibility of a potential military confrontation on this territory is a constant factor of threat to the security of both Poland and the continent at large. We therefore now have our own, precise reasons, to look for ways of eliminating these threats.

Since the 1950's Polish political thought has concentrated on the ways and means of strengthening political stability and mutual detente, the construction of a solid infrastructure for coexistence, cooperation and disarmament in the region.

Its goal is the reduction of the danger of the eruption of an armed conflict in Europe, including the prevention of the possibility of a sudden attack. The realization of the plan should lead to ensuring military stability on a relatively low level, in conditions of equal security of both sides.

The territorial range of the means proposed by Poland encompasses the expanded region of Central Europe, meaning the territories of the FRG, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Denmark, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and Poland with a perspective to its spreading out to include the whole continent from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The proposed means pertain to nuclear armaments, conventional weapons, military doctrines and to confidence- and security-building.

First of all, in the area of nuclear armaments, the idea is to begin the withdrawal, including the reduction, of mutually agreed types of nuclear weapons, not only missiles, but also nuclear charges, also those carried to a distance less than 500 kilometres. What we have in mind is the encompassing of all types of nuclear weapons by international negotiations, lest no "grey area" should be created in this field. [sentence as received]

Secondly, we propose an agreement also in the area of conventional weapons, especially those with the strongest power and precision of destruction, which can be used in offensive, aggressive operations. We are prepared to jointly determine the types of these weapons, talk about their withdrawal and reduction.

Thirdly, the implementation of all these means will help transform military doctrines, so that they can become strictly defensive also in the mutual perception of both sides. We hold the opinion that the content and also the role of military doctrines becomes increasingly important in the context of disarmament undertakings. Of essential importance may be the examination of the concept of a non-offensive defence. All this problematique could also become a subject of the East-West dialogue.

Fourthly, in the negotiation stage, we are prepared to gradually put forward also confidence and security-building measures, accompanying the above resolutions, of a military and political nature alike. Our concept also envisages a strict verification and control of adherence to the undertaken commitments, including the decisions on observation and inspection, mutually regarded as effective.

Our plan constitutes a mutually complementary whole. However, each of its four elements can be treated as a separate proposal. We expect that decisions pertaining to the military side of European security, to be taken in Vienna, will be forumulated in a way enabling the gradual realization of various creative initiatives, including such proposals as ours, leading to the common goal -- the building of a secure and stable Europe.

In the not too distant future we will present to all the CSCE states a special aide memoire with a concretized plan and we will invite them to bilateral consultations.

The Polish plan has a common denominator with the 1986 Budapest message by the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, and also with other existing concepts concerning European disarmament on a sub-regional scale, for instance the initiative on a nuclear-free corridor, launched by the three political parties: the GDR's Socialist Unity Party, the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. We were also inspired by our experiences of the period of the Rapacki and Gomulka plans, by the ideas of the Palme Commission and by other concepts. Their common philosophy consists in attempts at gradually ratifying armaments, at drawing apart the military potentials of the two blocs, and in broader terms -- at consolidating military detente in Europe, a cause to which small and medium-sized countries should also contribute.

We are of the opinion that every new constructive concept and matter-of-fact vision are valuable and useful, for they help enrich discussion and make it possible to choose the optimum solutions.

We encourage other countries to present their own concepts and viewpoints. We are prepared to participate in joint examination and discussion over such concepts.

The task you have outlined for yourselves -- to work out a joint 35-nation document -- will neither be easy nor simple. There is no need to deny the existence of differences and sometimes also conflicting interests. They are part of our complex European reality. However, experience tells us that the process initiated more than 10 years ago in Helsinki is dominated by a search for what is common, what links and not what divides nations.

I am convinced that the Final Document of the Vienna meeting will make a new, important chapter in shaping a new European thinking on security and cooperation.

Further on PPR Plan

AU121331 Paris AFP in English 1324 GMT 12 May 87

[Excerpt] Vienna, May 12 (AFP) -- The recent Polish proposals for a gradual reduction of conventional and nuclear arms in central Europe were presented here Tuesday to delegates at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The plan, announced by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on May 8, was presented, but "not officially submitted" to the CSCE by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

He told CSCE delegates, representing all European nations, minus Albania, plus the U.S. and Canada, that further details of the plan would be given soon in a special memorandum.

"We want our plan to be discussed at the new negotiating forum which the 16 NATO members and the seven Warsaw Pact nations are seeking to set up," he added.

Orzechowski News Conference

LD122040 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 12 May 87

[By Franciszek Malinowski and Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, May 12 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski today briefed the participants of the CSCE Vienna '86 meeting here on the plan to reduce the risk of an armed conflict, including prevention of a sudden attack in Europe, unfolded by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski on May 8.

The first speaker to the conference of 35 European and North American nations today, Poland's chief diplomat presented the four-point programme of reductions of ageed types of nuclear weapons of under 500 km range and conventional weapons of especially great power and precision of destruction, transformation of military doctrines to become strictly defensive, and agreement on confidence and security-building measures, including verification means warranting the abidance by the commitments assumed.

Next, Orzechowski gave a news conference, chaired by Poland's chief delegate to the CSCE meeting, Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa, at the Vienna center building.

The number of Austrian and other journalists as well as the diversity and variety of questions asked showed the interest in the Jaruzelski plan was very high.

The journalists were interested in the substance and motives of the plan, in how the Polish initiative would be developed and what was the relation between it and other proposals, for instance, the idea of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe forwarded by the GDR and Czechoslovakia and the relation between the latest initiative and the Polish proposal at the Vienna '86 meeting of expanding the mandate of the Stockholm conference so that conventional troops and weaponry could be tackled in all of Europe.

A synthesis of the answers supplied by Minister Orzechowski and the director of the Department of Studies and programming Jerzy Nowak and ministerial advisor at that department, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski boils down to the following statements.

There is a difference between Jaruzelski's plan, which is a programme of goals and activities, and the concrete disarmament proposals forwarded to the sides of the ongoing negotiations.

It is a list of ideas with an invitation to put them into detail, to develop them and negotiate them in uni-, bi- and multi-lateral consultations with other states participating in the CSCE. If these states show interest in the four points of this plan, or even one of them, we will jointly put to detail the ideas contained in them. This means a common taking into account of also other proposals and solutions put forward by partners in the consultations.

Our intention is for Jaruzelski's plan to be discussed at the CSCE forum. As concerns, for instance, the Vienna negotiations of 19 states on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe this plan covers two new states, namely, Hungary and Denmark. Their inclusion in the zone of reductions was once discussed in the past.

The categories of nuclear weapons which Jaruzelski's plan proposes to reduce and eliminate fall under the so-called grey zone of nuclear weapons in Europe which up to now have not been covered by any international talks. The matter concerns, among other things, multi-missile nuclear weapons, for instance, nuclear artillery ammunition. [sentence as received] We are ready to determine, jointly with the partners in consultations, the types of conventional weapons of exceptional force and target precision which could be used for offensive operations in order to reduce and eliminate them, thus decreasing the risk of a surprise attack.

The issue of transforming the binding military doctrines grows and will grow in significance in the course of disarmament discussions in Europe. The introduction of the concept of non-offensive defence to the doctrines could become an important element of building confidence and security in Europe.

The chief of Polish diplomacy also replied to questions concerning Poland's foreign policy.

CARCANI AWARDED 'HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR' TITLE

Alia Speaks at Ceremony

AU041927 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 4 May 87

[Speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at ceremony awarding Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the title "Hero of Socialist Labor," in Tirana, on 4 May -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, we are together here today to congratulate on his birthday our dear Comrade Adil Carcani, one of the distinguished leaders of our party and state, who throughout his revolutionary life has fought loyally and determined for the great cause of the people and for communism. On this noted anniversary, when Comrade Adil is celebrating his 65th birthday, in the name of the AWP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, I wish him health and long life. [words indistinct] may he always be honored and respected for acuteness of thought and effectiveness of action. [applause]

For me it is a particular pleasure to stress that Comrade Adil and I have known each other and been close friends since the years of the National Liberation War, as soldiers of the revolution in the same partisan brigade. We were young when Comrade Adil distinguished himself as a devoted communist, a capable and brave military and political cadre, who in those difficult conditions knew how to develop warm and correct relationships with his fellow combatants and with the people, who inspired and mobilized them in the struggle for liberation. With the party's persuasive words, he kindled the hearts of partisans and encouraged them to brave exploits. During the war he successfully performed duties of great responsibility in units of the National Liberation Army, in this way making a major contribution to achieving the victory of our people's revolution.

We all know Comrade Adil. The whole party and all the people know him as a leader of the party and a statesman who for years on end has labored and struggled with energy and responsibility for the construction of new Albania. He has particular achievements in strengthening the power of the people and increasing its role, in socialist transformations and in the development of the economy and culture, in drafting and executing our state's foreign policy and in strengthening its international position. Comrade Adil was brought up and educated in the great school of the party of Comrade Enver Hoxha. He has always been distinguished as a capable organizer and leader. In every task entrusted to him by the party he has worked with a high sense of responsibility, devoting himself entirely to the interests of the people and the party, to the cause of the homeland and socialism. In every situation through which the party and our people have passed, in all the conflicts and battles which they have waged against internal and external enemies, against imperialism and modern revisionists of every hue -- the Titoites the Khrushchevites, and the Chinese -- Comrade Adil always stood at Comrade Enver Hoxha's shoulder as his loyal pupil, a defender of Marxism-Leninism and of the correct party line, and of the freedom and independence of the homeland. [applause]

The party and people highly appreciate these merits and Comrade Adil's contribution and determination, which are all closely tied to the forging of his communist education. [paragraph continues]

The party and people know Comrade Adil as he is -- honest and modest, a tireless worker, wise and capable, who respects and listens carefully to those who talk to him, who communicates warmly and maintains close ties with the working masses. Comrade Adil's virtues and qualities embody the qualities and virtues of our party and people. These are the virtues and qualities that the party demands in all its cadres. It asks that they be always modest, correct, and openhearted toward the people, loyal to the road of socialism, and consistent revolutionaries in every situation. Only in this way can they meet the great and complex tasks that stand before us. These tasks demand a constant increase in the role and commitment of cadres in labor, and in their managing and organization abilities. The great trust placed in them by the party and people is in no sense a privilege, but a high obligation to the people of the homeland, to advance the socialist construction of the nation, and the brilliant and immortal achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause]

Comrade Adil, as chairman of the Council of Ministers, has devoted all his abilities, energies, and talents to implementing the magnificent program approved by the Ninth Party Congress. Under the direction of the government he heads, the organs of the state and the economy are responding to new situations and tasks, working with lively and adroit methods, following and actively relying upon the initiatives, mass actions, and revolutionary movements of the masses. We have every opportuonity of attaining the objectives set by the Ninth Party Congress. Our country now has great economic, technical, and scientific potential. Our people are better educated and better trained politically and professionally. We have rich experience, and we are armed. With their Marxist-Leninist ideology and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we have the people on their feet, in steel-forged unity, and we have a strong and indomitable party. These are the powerful factors which strengthen our confidence and increase our optimism, and guaranteed to us that new Albania will always progress, that our socialist homeland will scale new heights. In this spirit of confidence and optimism, we also commemorate today Comrade Adil Carcani's 65th birthday. On this occasion I am delighted to present Comrade Adil Carcani with which the Presidium of the People's Assembly has honored him, at the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee Politburo. Receive it with honor, live as long as the mountains for the sake of the party and people, and your family; may you be ever young, and never grow old. [applause]

Carcani Thank-You Speech

AU041935 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 4 May 87

[Speech delivered by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, upon receiving the decoration "Hero of Socialist Labor" in Tirana on 4 May -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ramiz, dear comrades. I thank the party from the bottom of my heart, its Central Committee, and the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and you personally, Comrade Ramiz, for the great honor which you have paid me in awarding me this high decoration. The pleasure of such occasions also inevitably involves deep emotions, and my heart is overcome by strong feelings; in the first place, love, gratitude, and boundless respect for our great mother, for our glorious party. The high honor paid to my work belongs first of all to the party, which during those 45 years of my life which I have spent in its ranks has trained and educated me, like all other communist Albanians, and has taught me how to work, to fight, and to put one's knowledge and energies in the service of the people, in the service of the cause of socialism and communism. In every situation in my life I have experienced the party's warm care, and the close and invaluable help of our immortal leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha. [paragraph continues]

His life, work, and teachings have always lighted my path, and have been and will remain until the end of my life a signpost guiding me in every opinion and action. The people and we Communists owe everything to the party -- the liberation of the nation, and the installation of the power of the people, the construction of socialism, and the comprehensive progress of our society, the happy days we pass and enjoy in our free independent and sovereign homeland: colossal and historic victories. We are rightly proud of our party, which was created, forged, and led to victorious struggle against internal and external enemies, modern revisionists of every hue, imperialists, and international reaction by our glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

(?Joining and working in such a glorious party) has been, is, and will remain for me, as for all Albanian communists, a continual revolutionary forging. Every day this great school equips us with knowledge and all kinds of experience, giving us strength and inspiration to labor tirelessly all our lives for the prosperity of the homeland and the happiness of the people.

Your words about me, Comrade Ramiz, moved me. With the modest contribution I have made, I feel deeply in my heart and mind that I am and to the end always will be, in debt to the party and the people. The honor paid to me increases still more my sense of responsibility and my obligation as a Communist to struggle and labor still more and better, with all my strength, for the great cause of the party and the people.

On this occasion, comrades, I wish to express to you once again, comrades and fellow-workers, my deepest gratitude, for the unstinting help you have given me in accomplishing the important tasks entrusted to me by the party and the people. In particular, I wish to thank you, Comrade Ramiz, dear Comrade Ramiz, my close friend, in war and work, for I have felt your close care and help since the years of the National Liberation War, as we traveled together, at camp in the same partisan unit, and later after the liberation in the battles of socialist construction. Your unstinting help and your valued instructions, as for all our party and people, have also given me strength to perform honorably the important tasks entrusted to me for the correct implementation of the party line and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On this occasion I wish to assure you once again, dear comrades, that I will spare nothing in the cause of the party and the people, that until the end I will be their faithful soldier, and that I will put all my strength and ability to justify the trust that this responsibility has given to me, to always meet the demands of the historic Ninth Party Congress, and to make reality the important decisions it enacted. Long live our glorious party, and its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head. Long live our heroic people. Long live the brilliant revolutionary achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause]

ATA Reports Ceremony

AU051024 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 May 87

[Excerpts] Tirana, May 5 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 65th anniversary of the birthday of Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, there was organized on May 4 at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the ceremony of handing over the high title "Hero of Socialist Labour" awarded to him by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, on the proposal of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party.

Attending were the first secretary of the CC of the party and the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifty, Pirro Kondi, Vangjel Cerrava, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Government, and other invitees. [passage omitted]

On May 4, too, at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Hajredin Celiku, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, was awarded the high decoration "Order of the Freedom, First Class", on occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birthday.

Comrade Ramiz Alia handed over to Comrade Hajredin Celiku the high decoration awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the proposal of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party.

ISAI ATTENDS INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL'S FUNERAL

AU091403 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] The funeral of Hero of the People Asim Aliko, brave and talented member of the State Security organs, took place this morning in Tirana. The bier was placed in one of the halls of the Central House of the People's Army. Relatives, members and cadres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and internal affairs organs, comrades, co-militants, people from the hero's village, war veterans, inhabitants on the No 1 rayon in Tirana, pupils, and others, came to honor his memory and pay homage. Homage was paid and a guard of honor was also mounted by Comrade Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of internal affairs; Comrade Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP committee first secretary; Comrade Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Chief of the General Staff; Shefqet Peci, chairman of the National Committee of War Veterans; Leandro Zoto, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and other comrades. They also expressed their condolences to the widow and relatives of the hero.

The funeral cortege left the Central House of the People's Army escorted by a guard of honor and with a military band playing funeral marches. A group of servicemen carried the decoration awarded to Hero of the People Asim Aliko by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Petrit Hakali, member of the Tirana District War Veterans Committee, delivered a speech. A group of riflemen fired volleys. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Tirana District AWP Committee, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Committee of War Veterans, the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, the Tirana District Democratic Front, and his family. The guard of honor then marched past the grave.

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER LUKYANENKO

AU111718 Sofia BTA in English 1616 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and oil engineering of the Soviet Union. They discussed the further expansion of bilateral cooperation in the biotechnological and chemical industries and paid special attention to the interaction in machine building and to the establishment of joint engineering, production associations and technological centres, to teamwork in the development of technologies, as well as to the rendering of technical assistance for the speedier retooling of some chemical industry projects in Bulgaria.

DOYNOV MEETS USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN

AU111912 Sofia BTA in English 1828 GMT 11 May 87

["Expanding Bulgarian-Soviet Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, opened talks here today with a Soviet delegation headed by Mr Lev Voronin, vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. They discussed the possibilities for a further expansion of fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 MAY

AU110941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in our country today at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and Leonid Grekov, USSR Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

Parliamentary Talks Held

AU111955 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 11 May 87

["Bulgaria-USSR: Parliamentary Talks, All-Round Cooperation at a New Stage" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- The BCP and the entire Bulgarian people welcome the revolutionary reconstruction in the Soviet state. Today Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, expressed his conviction that the CPSU will achieve the historic aims of the reconstruction.

The talks between a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr. Stanko Todorov, and a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Mr. Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, exchanged information on the socio-economic development of the two countries and discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral relations which were given a high assessment.

Mr. Stanko Todorov acquainted the guests with the policy of the BCP directed towards a qualitatively new growth in all spheres of life on the basis of the rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology and technological innovation. He spoke of the democratization taking place in economic life and of the work related to the development of progressive branches and to the carrying out of structural changes and the application of the new theoretical formulations of the owner and manager of socialist property. It was stressed that the transfer of socialist property to the workforces for management and administration does not mean a transition to group property and that the all-people's nature of socialist property is preserved.

Mr. Petr Demichev pointed out that the problems currently solved by the USSR and Bulgaria have much in common, though they naturally reflect the specific conditions in the two countries. He dwelled on the philosophy of the reconstruction taking place in the Soviet Union on the basis of the experience which has been gained in the years of socialist construction. It is a wide democratization of the entire social life the final aim of which is the creation of conditions for a full expression of the advantages of socialism.

The leader of Soviet parliamentary delegation spoke of the obstacles which are being overcome in the process of establishing the new, of the activities related to the introduction of economic levers in the management of economy, of the policy pursued by the CPSU for openness, criticism and self-criticism and of the work aimed at combining personal, team and social interests. He also dwelled on the cadre policy.

Mr. Petr Demichev said that there are difficulties in the process of reconstruction but that this process is irreversible.

Mr. Stanko Todorov pointed out that the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people highly value the friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR, which is embarking upon a qualitatively new stage when it will be the work of the millions of working people. The talks stressed the importance of the new forms of bilateral economic relations, including joint production and techno-scientific corporations and direct contacts between organizations of the two countries.

The two sides discussed issues of the cooperation between the two parliaments, of their interaction in the international field.

Mr. Stanko Todorov expressed full support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and for the efforts of the Soviet state to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe and to reduce and liquidate nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons. He stressed that the proposals of the USSR on medium and shorter range missiles, on long-range missiles and the ABM Treaty, on the issue of nuclear-weapon tests and on the control of the observance of agreements is a sound basis for strengthening peace and security in the world.

Atanasov Receives Delegation

AU121149 Sofia BTA in English 1024 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today with the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first vice-chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to discuss the all-round reconstruction in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The sides briefed each other on the practical measures taken in the two countries for the more comprehensive realization of the advantages of socialism.

Mr Georgi Atanasov spoke about the BCP strategic line of achieving qualitatively new growth rates on the basis of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technological advances in production, about the policy aimed at the optimum utilization of the objective laws governing socialism and at the application of economic levers in economic management. He dwelt on the restructuring of economic management mechanisms and on the implications of the recently adopted National Assembly declaration on the transfer of socialist property to the workforces for management and administration.

Mr Petr Demichev told about the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union seeking an all-round innovation of Soviet society and enjoying wide-ranging support from that country's working people.

The meeting was attended by Mr Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

Greets Friendship Committee

AU121834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] The All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society are carrying out fruitful work for developing the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and between the two countries' peoples, especially during the present stage of radical change in the development of socialist society -- this was the assessment made at a meeting of the leadership of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, led by its chairman Comrade Nacho Papazov, with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Petr Demichev.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Soviet Ambassador Leonid Grekov took part in the talks.

Petr Demichev was awarded the gold badge of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and an honorary diploma.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU FROM AIRPLANE

AU051348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 87 p 1

[Text] En route to the PRC Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania:

"Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania I send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the SR of Romania, and the friendly Romanian people most cordial greetings and wishes for new and greater successes in constructing the developed socialist society, and further strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and nations."

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU111842 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Sofia, 11 May (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by Mr Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Military Department, arrived in this country within the framework of inter-party cooperation.

YORDANOV RECEIVES CANADIAN DIPLOMAT 11 MAY

AU111842 Sofia BTA in English 1620 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, received Mr Allan Maclaine, director general of the Eastern Europe Bureau with Canada's Department of External Affairs.

TOURISM COOPERATION CONTRACT WITH CYPRUS SIGNED

AU081926 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA) -- Design, financing and building of new tourist projects, sports and recreation facilities -- these will be some of the fields of work of the new Bulgaro-Cypriot consortium operating in the field of tourism and recreation. The contract on its founding was signed by representatives of the Bulgarian Association of Tourism and Recreation, the Technoimpex Company, Mineralbank (an institution financing economic initiatives) and the Cypriot company Stambouli Brothers LTD.

The consortium will also be doing overhaul and refurnishing of hotels and will be building enterprises for the manufacture of tourism-oriented goods.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 3-9 MAY REPORTED

AU101402 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 3 through 9 May reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of Bulgarian and Soviet journalists in the Bulgarian Journalists Union building in Sofia to mark the Day of the Soviet Press. (0900 GMT 5 May)

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, also attended the Sofia meeting to mark the Day of the Soviet Press. (0900 GMT 5 May)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, paid a visit to Pazardzhik, where he met the party and state leadership of the okrug. (1930 GMT 6 May) Yordanov also attended a youth conference on culture in Sofia organized by the Komsomol. (0900 GMT 7 May) Finally, Yordanov attended a festival performance at Sofia's National Opera House to mark the birth centenary of the famous Bulgarian singer and musician Petur Raychev. (1930 GMT 9 May)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended the opening of a paintings exhibition in the Fatherland Hall in Sofia, on the theme of patriotism and dedicated to the forthcoming Fatherland Front Congress. (1730 GMT 7 May)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, laid wreaths at the Soviet Army memorial in Sofia to commemorate the 9 May anniversary of the Day of Victory. (1730 GMT 8 May)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also took part in the wreath-laying ceremony at the Soviet Army memorial in Sofia. (1730 GMT 8 May)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a public meeting in Sofia to mark the day of the communications workers. (1730 GMT 8 May)

CC PRODUCTION QUALITY CONTROL DECREE PUBLISHED

AU071209 Sofia BTA in English 0712 GMT 7 May 87

["State Quality Control of Industrial Production" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA) -- A decree of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers on creating conditions for state quality control of industrial production has been published here. It envisages application of a radically new system for control of quality. State quality control consolidates itself as a form of relations between the state and the self-managed economic organizations and its main task is to prevent the production and distribution of low quality products.

The state control bodies will exercise control at the "entrance" of the economic organization, i.e. the condition of the technical specification, technical preparations for the production, the quality of the raw materials, feedstock, etc. Naturally they will also exercise control at the "exit" -- whether the production corresponds to the requirements.

The state quality control will be carried out by employees of the committee for quality who will be stationed at the economic organization. The controllers will be subject to disciplinary and court action if poor quality production is permitted.

A commentary of the IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT weekly, an edition of the CC of the BCP, points out that the state controllers must be politically mature, principled, efficient and with high professional qualifications. "The building of the state quality control apparatus must be considered common and highly responsible party work and not an administrative obligation of the committee for quality," writes the daily.

The decree reads that production for export, as well as consumer goods and products of importance to the process of production, are subject to state quality control.

A special section of the decree recommends immediate measures for the improvement of the metrological base for measurement and testing of the production subject to state quality control, mainly through synthesis between the industrial and control technologies with electronics.

Scientific institutes and centres for development and transference will be the first to apply state quality control. This will be as early as May of June this year. The so-called individual mark will be adopted by all economic organizations applying state quality control, by September. The incentives for qualitative work as well as the sanctions for poor quality products will be determined precisely. The decree recommends that successful solutions in the organization of this activity should be widely popularized.

'UNPLEASANT INCIDENT' IN MEZDRA PLANT INVESTIGATED

AU111355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Iliana Minkovska article: "'Short Circuit' Between Two Points of View" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The rumor about an unpleasant incident sent me to the Iskur machine building plant in Mezdra. Following a conversation with a few workers and with representatives of the plant management, it turned out that what had happened was the result of processes maturing here for several years, that the event in question, which excited many people, actually has deeper causes than appear at first glance, but let us first examine the facts./

For nearly the whole first week of March, the Funnel-2 [Chashi] brigade of the Hydrodynamic conveyer workshop did not work. The 12-worker brigade -- consisting of lathe operators, grinder operators, millers, and locksmiths -- stood next to the idle machines, went home in the middle of the day, and did not produce even one gram. Why?

/Ivaylo Nikolov, grinder operator and secretary of the brigade's Komsomol organization, says/: "Our collective was founded 2 years ago. We have always been among the leading teams of the plant in socialist competition. In 1986 we fulfilled our plan 1 month and 1/2 ahead of schedule. This is a positive achievement, which naturally gives us self-confidence. A week ago, however, we learned that the piece rate for the article [rastsenka] we are producing had been reduced by approximately 35 stotinki. As a result, our plan was increased. We consider this unjustified. Our February wages were paid to us according to the new rate, but it was only on receiving the wages that we learned of this. We called a meeting and invited a representative from the management to attend, but no one came.

/Sonya Kuncheva, locksmith, says/: "At that time one of the basic rough processing machines was taken away from us, as well. This actually broke the camel's back, it was more than we could endure. As to the reduced rates, they may have been justified, but why did no one from management consider it necessary to come to us and provide a competent and businesslike explanation for this reduction? We are aware we committed a breach of rule, but are not the economic management and trade union leadership also accomplices because of their silence and lack of concern about our problems?"

/Georgi Yashov, brigade leader, says/: "When they reduced the funnel piece rate and took away a machine from us, no one asked us our opinion. This should have been done! I went to the plant manager and he told me that money is not given for unfinished work. He meant the improvement of our article. While we did not work for 1 week, chiefs came by, but none of them asked us why we were doing nothing." From my conversation with Engineer Todor Belomorski, manager of the Iskur machine building plant, I learned that the question was not about a correction of rates in this case, but about technological improvements (instead of 12 openings, only 6 should be made and the oblong slot is replaced by a simple hole) which saves time and work, therefore the rates were reduced. The Funnel-2 brigade has used this new method since November 1986, but why did the workers only become aware of the change in their wages as late as February 1987? The reason is insignficant and even ridiculous -- the technological department of the enterprises, neglecting its duty and manifesting an irresponsible attitude, failed to "report" the change to the Wages Department of the plant so that the prices could be coordinated with the reduced rate. This went on over several months, although the two departments are located next door to each other. Who should be held responsible for the conflict, in this case? Is it not fitting for management to assume part of the responsibility because such "shortcomings" can mean only one thing -- certain people are grossly neglecting their work and believe themselves immune to punishment.

/Engineer Tikhomir Lakovski, deputy director of production, states:/ "We do not consider it necessary to especially brief the workers on a change in detail rates. They should know for themselves that a technological improvement reduces costs. the fact that we removed a machine without their consent is true. However, this was necessary, since there is a machine for every worker in this brigade. They do not need to change over the machines for different operations, as the capacities are used by only one shift. At the same time, however, in the first technological line of the same plant where annual gear is produced, the 1987 plan was doubled and there were not enough machines. The workers are working in three shifts in this section, 7 days a week. Every machine has to be changed over, as often as several times a day, which makes operations complicated and takes time. If Georgi Yashov's brigade had been a really sound collective, its members would have found out by themselves that their machines were not fully exploited, and they would have been the first to propose a transfer of their unused equipment to the other brigades where it is needed. When the newly established hydrodynamic conveyer workshop was established in 1986, the Funnel 1 and Funnel 2 brigades received everything they needed -- workers as well as equipment -- because this more complicated production had to be mastered and consolidated within a short time. Today, however, the situation has changed and circumstances demand that we should deprive them of certain things because bottlenecks have emerged in other sectors of production."

/It is true that we cannot blame the plant management for just trying to follow the state instructions, if it is doing everything within its power to make progress in the work of the machine building plant and to fulfill the plan without considerable upheavals. Nevertheless, can we say that the approach and the methods of work applied by management are in accordance with the spirit of our time? Are these managers justified in adopting bureaucratic methods and indifference toward the opinions and interests of the workers as their norm of behavior? We can by no means agree with the stand of a manager who says that these are just...the whims of people who are unwilling to work. It is hardly enough to make general statements about this case by descrtibing it as the result of weak brigade leadership, or of shortcomings in the management of the workshop in question. The things that occurred should better serve as a basis for considerations about relations between the workers engaged in operating the machines and the members of the management. Closer contacts and a sincere discussion on common problems will not undermine anyone's authority. Quite the contrary./

The 12 members of the Funnel 2 brigade did not need much -- just the attention of the plant manager, or of his deputies, just a human approach when they felt their workers' self-confidence shaken. /Unfortunately, all that happened was a short circuit between two points of view. It appeared that the thread of mutual confidence had become too thin, that to find a common language between people who share the same interest may be very easy, but also very difficult. It is a question of style, of culture, of skill in leadership. This is so because these things apply less to the present than to the future./

BRIEFS

TU AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- An agreement has been signed at the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions between the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions concerning work involving Cuban workers in Bulgaria. The document covers issues related to professional training and work in our enterprises, construction organizations, and so on. The agreement was signed by Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Rene Penalver Valdes, second secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and leaders of the Cuban delegation to the 10th Bulgarian Trade Union Congress. [Text] [Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 10 Apr 87 p 5 AU]

PRAGUE COURT CONFIRMS JAZZ SECTION SENTENCES

AU121552 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Prague, May 12 (AFP) -- A Prague court confirmed on Tuesday the sentences handed down earlier against five leaders of the Jazz Section, an independant cultural group dedicated to promoting new forms of contemporary art.

Western observers here had said the decision would be a test of Czechoslovakia's position on the question of cultural liberties in the light of the recent visit to Prague by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Prague court rejected demands by the prosecution for stiffer sentences and pleas for acquittal by the defendants.

All five defendants had been convicted on March 11 on charges of "illegal commercial activities."

Section president Karel Srp received a 16 month prison term and secretary Vladimir Kouril was sentenced to 10 months. Three other leaders received suspended prison sentences.

No further appeal is permitted and the sentences are applicable immediately.

During the trial, Jazz Section sympathisers massed in an outer corridor of the court, clapped their hands and shouted the Soviet slogan "glasnost" (openness) and "hanba" (shame).

CZECH GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST POOR QUALITY GOODS

LD122210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] The Czech Government today adopted measures to help implement the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government, the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union aimed at the realization of the conclusions of the 17th Party congress on social security concerning the improvement of social help to families with children and increasing pensions.

Based on the findings of inspections and complaints, the Czech Government critically evaluated the quality of consumer goods. It paid attention to enterprises with a high production rate of faulty goods, and to long-term problems linked with the quality of furniture, machine-building and electrotechnological products, footwear, and some types of textiles and ready-made clothing.

The Czech Government sees the reason for this unsatisfactory situation as being the obsolete quality control system, small fines for poor quality, and subjective shortcomings with regard to decision-making in supply organizations.

It set the minister of trade the task, in cooperation with the relevant ministries, the regional national committees, and the national capital of Prague, to create more effective preventive measures against the penetration of goods of poor quality to the domestic market. Among other things there will be changes in the management and control of quality in domestic trade; central laboratories and test rooms will be built at the Czech Trade Inspection center; effeciency will be increased with regard to the system of dealing with complaints; and guarantees for some products will be extended.

The Czech Government supported the proposed measures for the improvement of the quality of foodstuffs, and the updating and reconstruction of the food industry, including securing the supply of packaging material and technology for the eighth 5-year plan. It also assessed the results of tourism last year and its situation this year. It emphasized the need to improve the quality of work in industry, and of the standard of services and of advertising.

The Czech Government also discussed a report following inspection enterprises and their observance of planned parameters of completed projects by enterprises under the Czech Industry Ministry. The government emphasized that the current state of affairs is unacceptable, and gave the Industry Ministry the task of drawing strict consequences for nonobservance of planned parameters which in turn reduce the efficiency of projects put into operation.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN FRG ON OFFICIAL VISIT 11 MAY

Arrival in Worms

LD111747 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Worms, Rhineland-Palatinate, May 11 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived today on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

He was met on behalf of the federal government by Helmut Schaefer, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry.

The two countries' representatives then met for the first round of working talks at Worms.

In the evening, the land government of Rhineland-Palatinate gave a dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak minister.

Tomorrow, Bohuslav Chnoupek will continue to Bonn where he will have talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his host during the visit.

Talks With Genscher

LD121541 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bonn May 12 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with West German Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Discussing the development of bilateral relations since Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Czechoslovakia last year, the ministers appreciated the fact that the two countries, which belong to different political systems and military-political groupings, are promoting a lively dialogue and that several problems which appeared in it have been overcome.

They stated that at present there are real possibilities of further dynamic development of bilateral relations in all spheres of common interest based on the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the 1973 Treaty on Bilateral Relations and the 1978 Joint Declaration, and on the principles of equality and equal security.

They described as useful and mutually advantageous the extension of the political dialogue, including contacts of ministers as well as consultations between the foreign ministries. Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany during their talks today evaluated cooperation between the two countries' delegations to the current Vienna follow-up meeting and called for its intensification.

The ministers also exchanged views on the further extension of economic contacts with a special view to the development of cooperation in production between Czechoslovak and West German enterprises. Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's interest in the further deepening of cooperation relations in engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, chemistry, the consumer industry, agriculture and other fields.

The two officials stated with satisfaction that in the nearest future it will be possible to sign an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in environmental protection and open talks on other significant issues which could be embeded in agreements.

The ministers discussed the development of cultural exchange and some issues linked to humanitarian cooperation. They voiced satisfaction over the results achieved in the activity of partner societies for promoting relations as well as of twin cities which will be expanded in the future. The discussion Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher had on the international situation confirmed that Czechoslovakia and the FRG have close views on a number of international issues.

They agreed that a single reasonable road to the solution of problems on which they are divided is a productive political dialogue, mutual explanation of stands and search for acceptable generally beneficial compromises with regard to demands for the restructuring of international relations in harmony with the facts of the space era.

The two foreign ministers appreciated the fact that great progress had been made in preparations for an agreement to remove Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe and voiced the hope that such agreement would be concluded soon. This step would be a turn in the sphere of nuclear disarmament and would doubtlessly be reflected positively at other disarmament forums.

Exchanging views on the CSCE follow-up meeting, they appreciated that its second round was marked mainly by a constructive spirit which created prerequisites for progress in its next stage. But Bohuslav Chnoupek said that even bigger progress would be made if editorial work on the Final Document was started.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher also discussed questions connected with a just solution of the conflicts in the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America.

Tonight, Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave a dinner for Bohuslav Chnoupek. Both foreign ministers proposed toasts.

Bonn Dinner Speech

LD121848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a gala dinner in Bonn today in honor of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is in the FRG on an official visit.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a speech at the dinner in which he praised the development of the political dialogue between the two countries. He noted the ongoing intensification of economic scientific-technical cooperation. He added that the effort to tackle environmental questions is taking on a specific shape, and an expression of this was the preparation of an agreement on cooperation in this sphere.

Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the new peace initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague to eliminate missiles having a range of 500-1,000 kilometers and also intermediate-range missiles in Europe. He expressed his conviction that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva have paved the way for a completion of work on such an agreement, and for reaching progress in the sphere of strategic space weapons.

Bohuslav Chnopek said that Czechoslovakia holds the view that it will be possible in the near future to ban and completely eliminate chemical arsenals. In this context he recalled the proposal by Czechoslovakia and the GDR to set up a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe. The Czechoslovak approach to disarmament is thus a comprehensive one, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated. He also acknowledged the views of Western officials who understand reality, and who are using political foresight to seek a way out of the present situation.

Bohuslav expressed the hope that the third round of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna would take place in a constructive climate, and would result in work on drawing up a final document. If the idea of a mandate for moving toward talks on disarmament in Europe were to be codified in that document, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated then it would make a significant contribution to the further development of the all-European process.

Genscher Cites 'Intensive Exchange'

LD122125 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 12 May 87

["Parts of West German Foreign Minister's Speech" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Bonn May 12 (CTK Correspondent) -- As long as an opportunity for a turn in East-West relations now exists, it must be used, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said tonight when he was proposing a toast at a dinner he gave for his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Prospects for concrete results in disarmament and arms control are rising. A chance for substantial results is taking shape at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and its use would be a step unprecedented in the history of arms control, he said and added that success at the Geneva talks would have a good influence on the whole sphere of arms control as well as on the broad range of East-West relations.

On the CSCE follow-up meeting, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said it should pave the path to a peaceful set-up in which European nations with different social systems could live together in confidence and peace.

In another part of his speech, the foreign minister said the FRG would like to develop cooperation with Czechoslovakia in economy, transport, enviromental protection, culture, and education, and pointed to new forms of cooperation between countries of the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed he had an intensive exchange of view with Bohuslav Chnoupek in a frank atmosphere.

FRG Media Coverage

For FRG coverage of the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to the Federal Republic of Germany, including his meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the FRG section of the 12 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HEAD OF DELEGATION TO FRG VIEWS ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS

LD102105 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Bonn May 10 (CTK correspondent) -- The three-day session of the joint working group of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) discussed cooperation in the protection of the environment between the two countries and with other states.

This was said by Vladimir Vedra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Member, chairman of the House of the People and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, who led the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Society for International Relations to the talks, in an interview with CTK here today.

He said that both sides noted progress and stressed the necessity for using scientific and economic capacities of both countries to jointly seek ways of gradual reducing harmful emmissions.

Vladimir Vedra said that the group dealt not only with the purity of the air, but also the purity of waters, disposal of solid wastes, care of forests and other problems.

The two parties worked out a plan of further cooperation under which the group will meet again in Prague next year.

In his capacity as chairman of the committee for West Germany of the Society for International Relations, Vladimir Vedra also had talks with representatives of the FRG-Czechoslovakia Society. He said that both sides underlined the great proposals for disarmament and detente offered by the Soviet proposals to liquidate nuclear missiles by the year 2000, especially the medium- and short-range ones.

LENART MEETS CPSU PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION GROUP

LD122251 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a study delegation of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, headed by its deputy chairman, Mikhail Voropayev. He briefed the Soviet guests on the topical tasks of Communists and all the working people in Slovakia in implementing the strategic line of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Eugen Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, briefed the guests on the structure and direction of party control activity in Slovakia and on the experience of the work of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission.

SOVIET ADVISORS EXPLAIN ROLE IN NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

AU111554 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 May 87 p 3

[Dusan Stancek report: "Place of Work: Czechoslovakia; Work of a Group of Soviet Experts for Nuclear Power Plant Construction"]

[Text] The peaceful use of power from the nucleus of the atom is among the newest branches of human activities. Soon after the completion of the first nuclear power plant in Obninsk, USSR, Socialist Czechoslovakia joined in the implementation of the well-known Soviet appeal "Atoms for Peace." Today we are among the few countries in the world which not only make industrial use of nuclear power, we are also capable of producing a substantial part of the necessary equipment for building power plants in our engineering base. We have achieved this thanks to our close ties with the immense source of science and technology in the Soviet Union. In the course of roughly 3 decades, thousands of researchers, technicians, and highly qualified workers and assemblers capable of coping even with the most demanding operations grew up to serve our country.

It was neither easy nor uncomplicated to reach this state of affairs. It is not an isolated result -- it is a long process to understand and master the production of components and the use of nuclear power plants. As Czechoslovakia's participation in mastering the construction process increased, and another construction site of a nuclear power plant was set up in Dukovany, the cooperation which existed up to that time also began to change. In the middle of June 1980 an intergovernmental agreement was signed on cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the development of the CSSR's nuclear power industry. Apart from other things, the agreement contained suggestions for new forms of technical assistance to Czechoslovakia in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. At that time, we first made use of the centralized granting of services by Soviet experts within the framework of CEMA countries.

For More Efficient Activities [subhead]

What was the primary purpose of these changes? "There were several purposes; among the most important were the use of Soviet specialists at several sites; professional capacities were concentrated under a joint and efficiently organized management; the transfer of experience between individual construction projects improved; foundations were laid for raising the level of political, cultural, and social activities of the specialists; and so forth," Engineer Mikulas Oerdoegh, head of the center of experts for the construction of nuclear power plants attached to the General Management of

Slovak Power Industry Enterprises in Bratislava, defined the basic framework of the new forms of cooperation. The center's function is that of coordinator of the Soviet experts' activities; they have set up their base in Jaslovske Bohunice and, according to what is needed, they take part in the work in Dukovany, or in the power plants under construction in Mochovce and Temelin. Currently 160 Soviet experts are working in Czechoslovakia; most of them (107) are in Dukovany, where one began charging the last, fourth block with nuclear fuel about a week ago, ahead of time. In Jaslovske Bohunice (where, as we know, all four blocks are completed) there are 40 experts; others are working on the Mochovce project that is under construction, and in Temelin.

On the Basis of Friendship, in the Interests of the Project [subhead]

"After arriving in Czechoslovakia we had quite an easy task -- we knew many of your engineers and leading economic staff, isn't that so, Yevgeniy Pavlovich?" Yuriy Malkov, head of the group of Soviet experts in the CSSR, turns to his partner, Engineer Katunov, chief expert on nuclear power plants.

The two Soviet engineers have been working in nuclear power engineering since the beginning of the sixties; they had both studied at the Moscow power engineering institute. There, and later when working in several Soviet nuclear power plants, they got to know Czechoslovak students or postgraduate students who are now our nuclear power engineers. True, when they now meet almost regularly, these are not merely friendly gatherings; above all, these are working meetings and deliberations, which are positively affected by friendly frankness and directness in the interests of the problem that is to be solved. There are enough problems at such vast sites as nuclear power plants. For instance, the statistics of the first 5 years of activities of the centralized group of Soviet experts shows that, in carrying out the author's inspection in the blueprint section, the experts pointed out 135 deviations from the blueprint documentation in Jaslovske Bohunice; 221 in Dukovany; and other deviations in Mochovce. They naturally insisted on the elimination of these deviations, since it was only thus that they could accept responsibility for the secure and reliable operation of the power plant, which comes first and foremost. Most of the experts are working in the construction and assembly sector, and in the sector for starting, tuning, and operative nuclear power plants.

No Question of Routine [subhead]

Research and development in nuclear technology are progressing at a powerful rate. In practice this means that, in effect, not one block of the power plants built in this country is completely identical with the preceding blocks. The systems for managing, protecting, and achieving generally secure and reliable operations are being improved. "Yes, the experts' experience is important, as a general prerequisite for improving power blocks; and I need not mention routine in our work. We all realize that, for instance in Mochovce, we will have to learn to walk again, as we say, because of the comprehensively higher demands on nuclear power engineering," in Comrade Malkov's opinion.

"However, the function of the head of the group of Soviet specialists is somewhat broader than mere direction and coordination of their work. It is actually linked to the role of adviser to the Federal Minister of Fuels and Power Industry in all spheres of activities -- from blueprints to construction, from starting up to operations," Engineer Ladislav Klco recalls; he is working in the center of the General Management of Slovak Power Industry Enterprises mentioned above, and is responsible for coordinating the activities of Soviet experts.

"This task has been decisive during the past few years; it is not that we have no new problems now, but a lot of things have improved during this time, and much has come to the fore and become habitual." "This can be said, for instance, about the shaping of starting groups [formovanie spustacich skupin], improvement in the inspection and checking of work, the supply of information to Czechoslovak organizations, and so forth. The focus of current work lies, above all, in technical and technological issues of improving the quality of construction, in increasing the reliability and safety of nuclear power plants," Engineer Malkov stresses.

The Purpose: To Raise a New Generation [subhead]

Despite the mobility of Soviet experts, their transfer across virtually the entire territory of Czechoslovakia -- the construction work in Temelin (southern Bohemia) has already begun, and preparations are already underway in Kecerovce (eastern Slovakia) -- is rather time-consuming. However, it is said that man does not live by work alone. Is this true in the present case, too? Engineer Katunov tried to give us an answer to this question, since he is also trade union representative in the Jaslovske Bohunice work place. Generally speaking, his information can be applied to the other work places. "For instance, there is a Soviet Specialists' Club in downtown Trnava. Social events are held there that are aimed at consolidating Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. According to locality, we organize outings and trips to Bratislava, Brno, Karlovy Vary, or High Tatra, or else visit museums and theaters. Sports are a regular feature. The women have their embroidery circles, they are interested in housewives' problems, or are engaged in aerobics. For myself, I can say that I like most of the discussions with the people of cities and villages near the nuclear power plant," Engineer Katunov stresses.

No matter whether it is in Dechtice, Voderady, Vrbove, Brestovany, Dolna Krupa, or Cifer -- the people everywhere are interested in the work of Soviet experts, in the operations of nuclear power plants; in restructuring in the Soviet Union. "We gladly talk about everything, and with everybody; but we take the greatest care to reply and explain the questions asked by young people. They must be more educated, have a broader outlook -- we must raise them to be a generation that will raise socialism to a new and higher level," Yuriy Vasilyevich Malkov explains.

We have begun our story about the work of Soviet specialists in our country by stating that both the peaceful use of power from the nucleus of the atom and nuclear power engineering belong to the newest branches of human activities. We will close the story similarly: It is one of the newest branches, but it is undoubtedly one of the best-thought-out and best-worked-out of the many spheres of cooperation between the CEMA countries.

FOJTIK, HORENI ATTEND PRAVDA ANNIVERSARY GALA

LD121849 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 12 May

[Text] A gala meeting of Czechoslovak journalists to mark the 75th anniversary of foundation of the Soviet daily PRAVDA was held in Prague today. Present at the meeting were Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, Secretariat member of the CPCZ Central Committee and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO; and Otto Cmokik, head of a department of the party Central Comittee.

In his speech Zdenek Horeni said that 17th party congress demands the media workers to inform about the life of our country and events in the world truthfully and promptly and to make press, radio, and television evermore a real rostrum of a wide democratic exchange of views and experience.

Stanislav Storushin, the head of the Prague editorial office of PRAVDA spoke about 75 years of the daily, linked with the fight for socialism, and emphasized its important role in implementing the aims of restructuring in Soviet society.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIAL

LD112135 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks today at Prague Castle with Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, had talks with Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy premier of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

DRAMA ARTISTS' LEADERS REELECTED -- The Fourth Congress of the Czech Union of Drama Artists, which ended in Prague on 5 May, reelected Jirina Skvorcova as chairwoman of the union and Arnost Berger as leading secretary. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 87 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN -- Direct cooperation between Czechoslovak and Swedish scientific institutes and individual experts and the joint training of young specialists were some of the subjects on the agenda of a Czechoslovak-Swedish "Atmospheric precipitation and its economic consequences' work seminar, that ended in Ceske Budejovice on 6 May. It was attended by experts of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences and CSSR scientific institutes and institutes of higher learning. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 87 p 2 AU]

KAPEK AT FIGHTERS' GATHERING -- A gathering of "fighters at Prague barricades in May 1945" and of citizens of the Prague Seventh and Eighth Districts, which was held on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the Czech people's May uprising at the north side of the Barricade Fighters' bridge on 6 May, was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, the National Front's City Committee, and the Prague City National Committee headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 87 p 1 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD121121 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Council, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, who is visiting the GDR, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. During the friendly meeting, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The general secretary and his guests exchanged views on current questions of the military-political situation as well as the resultant tasks for the preservation of peace and the collective military protection of the socialist countries. Both sides agreed that in view of the continuing complicated international situation even greater effort is required in the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, for the preservation and strengthening of peace.

The SED Central Committee general secretary gave the assurance that the GDR, in agreement with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states as well as the striving for peace of people all over the world, will use all of its strength to this end. The principle that war should never again start from German soil, but only peace, is being realized by the GDR in a constructive, flexible, and persistent manner.

On the basis of the decidedly defensive character of the socialist military doctrine, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov spoke of the readiness and ability of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states to preserve peace and to prevent any aggression.

Taking part in the meeting were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister for national defense; and SED Central Committee Secretary Egon Krenz. Colonel-General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army [NVA] and Colonel-General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON PRC FIRE, ACCIDENT

LD121650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the devastating forest fires in northeastern China and of the serious ferry accident on the Chiang Jiang River, which claimed many victims, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, conveyed to Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and to PRC President Li Xiannian, as well as to the relatives of the victims his deep sympathy on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the government and people of the GDR.

VISITING DPRK DELEGATION MEETS STOPH, SINDERMANN

Welcomes Soviet Missile Proposal

LD121927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- The GDR resolutely supports the realization of the peace initiatives submitted by the USSR, makes its own contribution to this, and welcomes the Soviet offer for the elimination of the medium- and short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which demonstrates flexibility and a readiness for understanding. This was stated by Prime Minister Willi Stoph to a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, headed by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop. Stoph added that the GDR also supports the DPRK's proposals, which are aimed at peace and detente on the Korean peninsula.

The officials praised the comprehensive development of their bilateral relations. They stressed that the steadfast implementation of the agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the 1986-1990 long-term trade agreement shows good results for both sides, and spoke in favor of deepening an exchange of experiences closely related to practice. Yang Yong-sop welcomed the USSR's policy for improving the situation in Asia and outlined the DPRK's activities for peaceful development on the Korean peninsula.

Grateful for Nation's Support

LD121951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- The GDR and the DPRK are making a concrete and effective contribution toward stability, predictability, and trust at the dividing line between the social systems. This was said by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in a meeting with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Committee Standing Committee, who is in the GDR at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

The officials agreed that active work for peace and the strengthening of socialism correspond to the needs of the times. They also concurred that every problem must be solved by political means taking into account the interests of all parties concerned in spite of the complicated nature of the current international situation. In the space and nuclear age there is no sensible alternative to political dialogue. The parliamentarians of both countries will further extend and deepen their close cooperation with all their strength and energy. At the moment, the struggle for a start on an effective reduction of weapons is now centered on the conclusion of an agreement on the complete removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev. Horst Sindermann pointed to the proposal by the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government to create a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

Yang Hyong-sop expressed his gratitude for the GDR's support for the DPRK, particularly for its support for the start of a dialogue between North and South Korea, as well as for the proposal on transforming the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. Before the meeting, the delegation recalled the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial.

STOPH BRIEFS NORWAY'S EIDEM ON NATION'S PEACE POLICY

LD081732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 May ADN -- The GDR and Norway want to develop further their good relations and thus contribute actively to the realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence. This was stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Bjarne Mork Eidem, minister of fisheries of the Kingdom of Norway, in talks on Friday.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the initiatives the GDR is undertaking in agreement with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to banish the danger of a nuclear conflagration. Constructively, flexibly, and persistently, the GDR is implementing its principle that war must never again be allowed to start from German soil and that only peace should spring from there. The partners in the talks agreed that the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe would be a significant step toward complete liberation from all weapons of mass destruction. They pointed to the common responsibility for ending the arms race and securing peace in Europe and a peaceful future for mankind.

Bjarne Mork Eidem is in the GDR at the invitation of the minister for bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry for talks on the further development of cooperation in the field of fisheries.

MARGOT HONECKER CONSIDERS SED IMPACT ON SCHOOLS

AU041941 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- In talks extending over several days with bezirk school inspectors and rectors of the pedagogical colleges, which end in Berlin today, a profound exchange of experiences was held with regard to further implementing the tasks decided upon by the 11th SED Congress for the sphere of education.

Taking as a basis the party congress statement on the start of a qualitatively new phase in the social development of the GDR, Education Minister Margot Honecker pointed to the new social conditions and opportunities resulting from the economic strategy and the further development of production conditions; from the growing importance of the SED's leading role and its increasingly close connection with the masses; from the broadly developing socialist democracy, which manifests itself above all in active participation in the social processes; as well as from the increased confidence and level of education of the workers class. These are realities, but at the same time conditions are to be continuously improved. If in the education sector one can speak of a qualitatively new phase in further content-related development, the need to further enhance the leading role of the political, pedagogical, and content-related processes becomes apparent, she stated.

During the talks essential findings were made concerning the sectors and direction in which the leadership activities and working methods of the public education organs are to be further developed on all levels, in all schools and facilities. Margot Honecker stressed that one can proceed from the fact that careful examination of the 11th SED Congress resolutions by school officials and pedagogues has led to a more profound understanding of the social strategy and of the contribution that they themselves are making to this implementation through their daily work. [passage omitted]

PEASANT'S PARTY HOLDS 3-DAY CONGRESS IN ROSTOCK

Opening Activities, Attendees

AU041356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Rostock (ND) -- The 12th Congress of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany [DBD] opened in the Rostock Sports and Congress Hall on Tuesday [28 April]. The 1,300 delegates discussed the DBD's contribution to the struggle to safeguard peace and to further shape the developed socialist society in the GDR. DBD Chairman Guenther Maleuda presented the report of the Executive Committee.

At the beginning of the 3-day talks, the party congress gave a very warm welcome to the SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. Besides other comrades the delegation comprises Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership, and Helmut Semmelmann, head of the Central Committee Agricultural Department. Guests at the party congress are Lothar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Council of the National Front; Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Max Sefrin, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Wolfgang Roesser, Presidium member of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party; Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs; Democratic Women's League Chairman Isle Thiele; Fritz Dallmann, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association; and other personalities from social organizations and state bodies. Honorary DBD Chairman Ernst Goldenbaum took a seat in the Presidium. [passage omitted]

Maleuda Addresses Delegates

AU041358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 87 p 3

[Report on speech by DBD Chairman Guenther Maleuda at the 12th DBD Congress in Rostock on 28 April: "Our Word and Our Deed for the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Excerpt] The DBD has gained a significant increase in fighting strength and social attractiveness, party chairman Guenther Maleuda began the report by the party Executive Committee. He stressed that the DBD members are contributing with confidence and energy to the implementation of the future-oriented resolutions of the SED Congress, the scientific character and vitality of which are proving themselves every day.

The Policy of Alliance Bears Rich Fruit [subhead]

"We attribute great value to the policy of alliance of the party of the workers class which, irrespective of social background, ideological and religious creed, provides varied opportunities for active social participation," the speaker explained. "In our socialist fatherland, the workers class, the class of the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all other working people are closely linked with each other. They cooperate in a comradely manner in the production sector and other spheres of social life. The political-moral unity of the people is further deepening. This alliance -- a constitutional principle in the GDR -- bears rich fruit, as can be noticed by everybody, and meets with worldwide recognition."

The DBD chairman then focused on issues of socialist peace policy, thereby stating: "We are happy and proud to have contributed to building a state, to be able to live and work in a state that is committed to the main issue of our time -- to safeguarding peace -- with all its strength and authority. In close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, our Republic is consistently implementing the foreign-policy targets decided upon by the 11th SED Congress. Its manifold activities are an integral part of socialist peace strategy." He emphasized that DBD members are fully devoting their knowledge, ability, and readiness to act to fulfilling the most pressing task of the present: to save mankind from perishing in a nuclear inferno and to safeguard lasting peace for the future.

Then the speaker paid tribute to the manifold recent initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries, and stressed that currently the community of socialist states has the most comprehensive peace and disarmament program. It does not exclude any kind of weapon, provides for effective verification, takes the interests of all sides into consideration, and agrees with the concepts of numerous political forces on all continents.

This approach to international political issues -- the most recent Soviet initiative in particular -- are proof of socialism's flexibility and willingness to compromise and show viable ways to solve the vital questions of the people.

Satisfaction Over Policy of Dialogue [subhead]

"The policy of peaceful coexistence, founded by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, provides the only justifiable basis today for relations between states with different social systems," Guenther Maleuda said. "This is in line with the proposal submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union on setting up a comprehensive system of stable international security, in which all contentious issues between states are exclusively settled by political means, and which also provides for broad economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation on the earth and in space, aimed at the progress of mankind and serving the interests of all."

The chairman expressed the great satisfaction of the members of his party with the GDR's effective contribution to promoting dialogue and cooperation between states with different social systems. In this connection he made special mention of Erich Honecker's efforts to safeguard peace, which are meeting with worldwide recognition. He stressed the great topicality of the March 1985 joint declaration by Erich Honecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in which the inviolability and recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states on the basis of the present frontiers is emphasized as the basic condition for peace.

"We owe it to the industriousness and the joint struggle of workers and peasants that what generations of peasants have been striving for for centuries has become reality in our states -- to be free peasants with assured prospects for themselves and their children in peace and protection," the DBD chairman stated. [passage omitted]

Felfe Talks With Malinowski

LD291047 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] At the 12th DBD Congress, which opened in Rostock today, DBD Chairman Guenther Maleuda assured that the DBD will make an even more creative contribution in the future to making the intensification of agriculture permanent. [passage omitted]

Werner Felfe, head of the SED Central Committee delegation, received Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL, for a talk in Rostock. The same day Werner Felfe met USSR agriculture official Ivan Kukhar [chairman of the All-Union Collective Farm Council of the USSR].

Malinowski Addresses Congress

LD291037 Warsaw PAP in English 2139 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, April 28 -- The 12th congress of the Democratic Farmers' Party DBD started in Rostock, GDR today.

Addressing the meeting, head of the Polish delegation chairman of the United Peasant Party CC and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski said that the common ideological and political goals of the two states helped overcome the past difficulties in the Polish-German relations and make the Polish-GDR border into a border of peace and friendship.

The friendship and cooperation of the two nations constitute an important element of the Yalta and Potsdam peace order in Europe, the great contribution of our countries to peace and stabilization on our continent, Malinowski added.

Felfe Views Peace, Socialism

LD292226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Rostock, 29 Apr (ADN) -- The resolutions of the 12th DBD Congress will be a new contribution, based on tried and trusted co-responsibility, to the further successful realization of the policy of the 11th SED Congress, which is oriented toward the strength of socialism, the securing of peace and the well-being of the people. Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the leader of the SED delegation, stated this today and conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates and guests of the highest forum of the DBD.

The reponsible actions, diligence and readiness to work of DBD members have contributed to securing the stable provision of the population with foodstuffs and industry with raw materials at an increasing level from their own output. The SED greatly values their active participation in the realization of agricultural and alliance policy in the GDR.

The speaker said that the DBD has done everything since its founding exactly 29 years ago to constantly deepen the alliance of the working class with the peasants as a stable political basis of the state. Werner Felfe recalled that they had been successful in bringing in over 11 million tonnes of grain in 3 successive years, thereby replacing imports of grain for fodder, as well as reaching the planned animal production by an increase in productivity per animal for the first time in 1986. He attributed the good results to the fact that in agriculture too, the conversion to comprehensive intensification is being completed and science is being diversely combined with farming-practice.

The 13th GDR Farmers' Congress, which will take place next month, among whose sponsors was the DBD, is being prepared with new results for the raising of production and its efficiency. "It will once more be proved by the broad and democratic preparation of our farmers' congress that it is part of the values of socialist agricultural policy to discuss all questions of development in agriculture with the cooperative farmers and the workers," the leader of the delegation said. In the GDR the farmer is recognized and respected. He takes part in exercising the power of the state and actively helps to shape the life of society in all areas. He, like every citizen under socialism, has social security and certain prospects for himself and his children. The position of farmers in the capitalist world contrasts with this, being characterized by fear for their existence and social insecurity, the speaker stressed.

From now on, it is a matter of giving the intensification of agriculture, forestry, and food-processing a lasting character too, and making agriculture increasingly a branch of applied science. The further deepening of cooperative relations is the main direction for further perfecting socialist relationships of production. Felfe said emphatically: "We are particularly pleased that the members of your party preserve and continue such rustic traditions as the honor, diligence and pride of farmers, the love of the land and animals."

By their achievements the farmers and workers are contributing to the flourishing of the bread of the people in peace. Today there are real possibilities for saving humanity from a nuclear inferno and entering a new nuclear weapon-free millenium. The comprehensive and wide-reaching peace proposals of the USSR, the GDR, and other Warsaw Pact states show the way to life in happiness and peace. "We assume that with all the complications of the international situation the policy of dialogue, sense, and collaboration offers possibilities of reaching agreements and thereby more security." Werner Felfe recalled the common initiatives of the SED and SPD for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone as well as a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe and the relevant offers of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government to start negotiations.

Honecker Sends Greetings

AU040854 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings address to the 12th DBD Congress, which starts today, Tuesday, in Rostock:

Dear friends:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates and guests of the 12th DBD Congress, and all members of your party cordial greetings and wishes your discussions success.

For almost 40 years now firm, friendly relations have been developing between the SED and the DBD, which have stood their test in all stages of our social advance. In close alliance with the party of the workers class and all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, your party is making an important contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. The DBD has known only one objective, that is to help deepen the alliance of the workers class with the class of the cooperative peasants as a stable political basis of the socialist state, and to help strengthen socialism and safeguard peace for the benefit of the people.

We consider the committed work of the DBD in preparing and assessing the 11th SED Congress as a genuine proof of trust and an expression of responsible comradely cooperation. With resourceful activities and great diligence your party's members -- especially in socialist agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry -- are helping to successfully implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions. In the implementation of our agricultural policy we know that the DBD is a reliable alliance partner at our side and we will always rely on its active cooperation in solving the economic, social, and cultural tasks in the rural areas. For this our thanks and respect go to all executive boards and members.

Dear friends: Our efforts are mainly directed at preserving peace. We know how serious the complicated and tense international situation is, but we also know about the real chances of preventing a nuclear disaster and opening up peaceful prospects to mankind. With all our strength we support the far-reaching proposals of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact states for disarmament in the nuclear and in the conventional areas.

The DBD unanimously supports the continuation of the policy of dialogue and cooperation to reach agreements that lead to equal security for all. The peasant shall be able to sow and harvest in peace. For this purpose a strong socialism is of decisive importance. In this spirit, the DBD members consider their workplace a combat station for peace. Together we will do everything so that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

In line with its tested traditions, the DBD supports the firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Its members take the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as an opportunity to contribute to further deepening friendship and cooperation.

We have noted with satisfaction that the DBD is fully aware of the higher demands resulting from the new stage to further shape the developed socialist society. It has declared the SED's economic and social policy to be its main field of struggle and is resourcefully working to implement our economic strategy in agriculture.

With responsibility and firm trust in the SED's agricultural policy, your party's members have made numerous contributions to the draft resolution of the 13th GDR Peasants Congress. It is our conviction that the DBD members will continue to help make comprehensive intensification in agriculture stable, further consolidate the LPG's and state farms of crop and livestock production and deepen their cooperation relations, and achieve stable yields from the fields and high production in the animal sheds. To meet the requirements of the time means to develop agriculture to a branch of applied sciences and to effectively apply the key technologies.

The DBD is making its own contribution so that the village develops more and more as the center of agricultural production and of peasant life. Accepting their shared responsibility in the local people's representative bodies and in the National Front committees, the DBD members are actively working for a broad development of socialist democracy and for the citizens' initiative to the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In!" competition. In this they want to cultivate peasant traditions, such as peasant honor, peasant diligence, and peasant pride, and to participate in shaping the intellectual-cultural life in the villages.

In our socialist society the class of the cooperative peasants has clear and secure prospects in the alliance with the workers class. Together we will further improve the working and living conditions of the people and will make life richer and more beautiful.

Firmly trusting in the vitality of our alliance and the new stimuli and initiatives that will emanate from your 12th congress, we wish all members of your party success in their work, good health, and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings,

SED Central Committee,
E. Honecker,
General Secretary

Delegates Telegraph Honecker

AU061545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 87 p 5

[Telegram from the delegates of the 12th DBD Congress in Rostock addressed to Erich Honecker, dated 29 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed friend and Comrade Erich Honecker:

The delegates of the 12th DBD Congress convey most cordial greetings to the SED Central Committee and to you personally.

Please accept our heartfelt thanks for the Central Committee's greetings message. The acknowledgement of the DBD's political work expressed therein fills us delegates and all our members with pride and satisfaction. This appreciation is at the same time an obligation for us to continue to be reliable fighters in the party of the workers class.

The talks of our party congress focus on the DBD's tasks in the further implementing of the future-oriented resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress. Based on the complete confidence in the policy of the leading force of our socialist society, and filled with pride in what has been achieved so far, the DBD reaffirms its determination to make its own contribution to further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, in tested cooperation with the parties and mass organizations in the Democratic Bloc, the National Front, and the people's representative bodies. In this, your significant speech before the first secretaries of the SED kreis leaderships is an important support and guideline for us.

The coming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is an opportunity to emphasize that friendship with the land of Lenin remains close to the hearts of DBD members. In the continual deepening of the fraternal bond and multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community we see the guarantee for the further successful advance of our country, the strengthening of socialism, and the maintenance of peace on earth.

From the tribune of our 12th party congress we announce our undivided agreement with and support for the comprehensive and far-reaching peace program of the Soviet Union for the creation of a world without nuclear weapons and the latest proposals on this put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We welcome the Warsaw Pact states' appeal for a drastic reduction of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The party congress conveys to you, highly esteemed Comrade Honecker, the DBD members' great appreciation and deep gratitude for your great personal commitment to the well-being of our people, to socialism and peace, and to a policy of a dialogue and cooperation. We are completely behind your proposals to the chancellor of the FRG to support the historic chance of removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe in accordance with the Soviet initiative, as well as of starting talks on setting up a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

We assure you that the DBD will always be among the forces that struggle to counter the dangerous imperialist course of arms buildup and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles, and to bring about a change toward the better in the international situation.

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker: We can inform you that discussions at our 12th Party Congress have developed into a broad democratic exchange of experiences on the DBD's creative contribution in helping to successfully implement the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000. In this, our members see their main field of activity to secure an essential increase in economic performance, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry. In this spirit we will make the resolutions of the upcoming 13th Peasants' Congress of the GDR our own cause.

From the highest forum of our party we affirm the following: The DBD will do everything in its power to help consolidate and deepen the alliance between the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants on an ever higher level.

It is and continues to be our highest alliance duty and peasants' honor to contribute, with top performances in socialist competition, to securing in a stable way the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials from our own output, to further developing our agriculture as an efficient part of the national economy, and to raising its contribution to the national income in accordance with the plan by means of efficient management.

Our efforts are directed toward giving comprehensive intensification a lasting character and toward developing agriculture to an increasing extent as a branch of applied science. We will therefore continue to make it easier for our members to combine science and farming practice more closely. Special attention will be devoted to the continuous strengthening of the agricultural and the horticultural producer cooperatives, to deepening cooperation, and to overcoming unjustified differences in production and efficiency.

With all our strength we are promoting the development of the socialist village as the center of agricultural production and rural life. The work of the people's representative bodies, of the committees of the National Front of the GDR and the "Beautify Our Towns and Villages -- Join In" initiative is enriched by the achievements and experiences of the DBD' members. We help to preserve progressive rural traditions and to further develop working and living conditions in the country.

Dear friend and Comrade Erich Honecker: The Communists in our country may rest assured that they can always rely on the DBD within the broad spectrum of its joint social responsibility it will do everything to further strengthen our worker-peasant state and to safeguard its achievements.

We highly value the fruitful cooperation between the party of the workers class and the other parties and mass organizations united in the Democratic Bloc and the National Front of the GDR, and the trusting talks which you, esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, are holding with the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR. This provides valuable stimuli for our work to fully develop our own forces.

We convey our most cordial thanks to the SED Central Committee and to you personally, dear friend Erich Honecker, for the comradely cooperation, good advice, and friendly support our DBD has always been given.

We wish you and all members of the Central Committee much success, good health, and creative energy for your responsible activity.

The delegates of the 12th DBD Congress
Rostock, 29 April 1987

Honecker Salutes Maleuda

AU041714 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the DBD chairman:

Dear friend Guenther Maleuda:

With much affection I convey my warmest congratulations to you on your election as DBD chairman.

My congratulations and my friendly greetings go to all members and candidate members of your party's newly elected Executive Committee.

I extend cordial thanks for the greetings message sent to me by the delegates of the 12th DBD Congress. It convincingly says that the DBD feels firmly linked with the party of the workers class and with all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front in the struggle for socialism and peace.

Your party's 12th Congress discussed and decided which important contribution the DBD will continue to make to the further successful implementation of the policy of the 11th SED Congress which is aimed at the welfare of the people and at safeguarding peace.

I am sure that DBD members will use their strength, their knowledge, and their skills in the tested way in our main field of struggle, the unity of economic and social policy, and will help to fulfill the demanding tasks, especially in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

Dear friend Guenther Maleuda: I wish you, personally, the newly elected party Executive Committee, and all DBD members successful work and good health in implementing the decisions of your 12th congress.

With socialist greetings,

E. Honecker,
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

Delegates Close Session 30 Apr

LD301633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Rostock 30 Apr (ADN) -- An honorary formation of the National Peoples Army (NVA) today conveyed the thanks of all members of the Army for the contribution the DBD makes to the maintenance of peace. Commanding Navy Captain Rolf-Dieter Eichhoff assured them that all soldiers of the NVA will, as they have done until now, fulfill their class task with honor at the side of the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact. In the service of peace the members of all the Armed Forces are cementing and raising their readiness for battle. An expression of this is the very good results in training the soldiers achieved in the service of peace.

During the discussion the head of a rural trading cooperative, a young author, and the chairman of a cooperative farm, inter alia, reported on their work. In total 44 delegates and guests took the floor during the discussion at the party congress.

Following the discussion the delegates heard reports of the commissions of the party congress and accepted them. The highest forum of the DBD passed a resolution on the further tasks of the party and an appeal for solidarity.

Before the lunch break the party congress elected the central organs of the party in closed session.

In a unanimously passed resolution the 12th party congress reconfirms the trust of the members of the DBD in the policies of the SED and the workers' and peasants' state. The DBD, in the consciousness of growing social co-responsibility based on the experience of 40 years of political work, will make its own contribution to the further shaping of developed socialist society, as a political force acting within socialism and helping to form it.

The members place their knowledge, capability, and readiness to work in the service of a lasting peace. They are working in the first rank to continue to give significant weight to the contribution of the GDR, which is valued worldwide, for a policy of dialogue and collaboration, for the strengthening of a coalition of sense and realism, it says in the resolution. The tried and tested course of the unity of economic and social policy is the main area of struggle for all members.

For the DBD it is and remains its most important social task to singlemindedly help realize the continuous alliance and agricultural policy of the GDR. In this it will orient itself toward the resolutions of the coming 13th GDR Farmers Congress.

In the unanimously passed appeal for solidarity, the DBD declares that now, and in the future, socialist patriotism and internationalism will characterize the thoughts and deeds of all their members. It goes on to say: We reconfirm our solidarity with all peoples, with all those who are struggling for peace and democracy and justice; for national liberation, independence, and sovereignty; against imperialist oppression and blackmail; against fascism and racism, terror, and violence. The delegates of the party congress confirm they will stand firmly at the side of Nicaragua.

They welcome the policy of national reconciliation declared by Afghanistan, give voice to their deep solidarity with the patriotic fighters of Chile, and demand the rescinding of the banning of Clodomiro Almeyda. Solidarity was expressed with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples as well as those in southern Africa.

In its closed session the 12th DBD Congress elected the new party executive and the Central Auditing Commission. At the constituting session of the party executive, Dr Guenther Maleuda was reelected chairman of the DBD. Dr Hans Reichelt and Paul Scholz were elected deputy chairmen.

At the end of the 3-day long discussion reelected DBD Chairman Dr Guenther Maleuda took the floor once more. He assessed the party congress as a great democratic forum for the exchange of knowledge for solving future tasks. Dr Guenther Maleuda said congratulations from Erich Honecker had been received by the newly elected party executive of the DBD. He declared the 12th DBD Congress closed.

BRIEFS

JOINT FRG TV AGREEMENTS -- Bonn, 6 May (ADN) -- Agreements on cooperation between the GDR and the FRG in the field of television were signed in Frankfurt am Main and Mainz today by Heinz Adameck, chairman of the State Committee for Television at the GDR Council of Ministers; Willibald Hilf, chairman of ARD [FRG TV first channel]; and Professor Dieter Stolte, director of ZDF [FRG TV second channel]. The agreements envisage, among other things, the purchase of programs, reciprocal program viewings, and support in transmissions. [Summary] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 6 May 87 LD]

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN ACADEMY -- On 27 April Prof Dr Claus Grote, general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, and Prof Dr Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, signed in Berlin a long-term agreement on scientific cooperation. Istvan Roska, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, participated in the signing. The new agreement contains, among other things, arrangements concerning joint tasks in basic research and the formulation of solutions ready for application in the national economic practice of the two countries. General Secretary Lang, who is visiting Berlin from 26 to 28 April as head of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences delegation at the invitation of the general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences also opened an exhibition of academy publications in the Hungarian Culture House in Berlin on 27 April. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

KOREAN DELEGATION RECEIVED -- Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and director of the International Relations Department, on Tuesday, 5 May, received a delegation from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Kwon Min-chun, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the WPK Central Committee. Guenter Sieber briefed the visitors on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions aimed at strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. The interlocutors paid tribute to the favorable development of the fraternal relations between the two parties and states, which received decisive stimuli through the talks between and agreements signed by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song in May 1984. Guenter Sieber also confirmed the GDR's solidarity and support for the struggle of the Korean people to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 87 p 2 AU]

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD111358 Budapest MTI in English 1242 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- On Monday Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, arrived on an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The Greek foreign minister was welcomed at Ferihegy airport by his host. Present were ambassadors Emmanouil Kalpadhakis of Greece to Hungary and Imre Hollai of Hungary to Greece.

Discusses Relations

LD112225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Hungary and Greece have a common interest in halting the continuing decline in trade turnover. According to an MTI reporter, this topic was among the subjects discussed in Budapest between Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias. The two politicians called for the spreading of modern forms of economic cooperation in production and the creation of joint enterprises. All this can be advanced by the Hungarian-Greek investment protection agreement, which is under preparation. Peter Varkonyi and Karolos Papoulias also reviewed the positive political relations. When examining the international situation, they said Hungary and Greece are interested in curbing nuclear armaments.

Meets Lazar, Attends Dinner

LD121913 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- On Tuesday in Budapest Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of the Republic of Greece, who is paying an official visit to Hungary.

In a cordial meeting the parties termed bilateral relations as good and balanced. They pointed out that under the ten-year cooperation agreement signed in 1983 there are still many untapped economic possibilities for Hungarian enterprises and their Greek partners. The Hungarian side took a stand for the establishment of joint ventures, the intensification of technical and scientific relations, and the launching of joint research programmes. The possibility of cooperation between the Greek enterprises involved in the Eureka programme and Hungarian institutions was also raised. Surveying international affairs the parties emphasized that both Hungary and Greece can do a lot within their own alliance systems to improve the situation in Europe and the world at large.

The meeting was attended by Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Emmanouil Kalpadhakis, ambassador of Greece to Hungary, and Imre Hollai, ambassador of Hungary to Greece.

Karolos Papoulias met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament. In friendly atmosphere the parties informed one another of the situation and most important internal and foreign policy endeavours of their countries. The Greek side spoke with appreciation of the new solutions that have characterized Hungary's economic policy for several years. The Hungarian side appreciated the foreign policy efforts of Greece aimed at promoting arms limitation, and improving East-West relations. Matyas Szuros and Karolos Papoulias shared the view that relations between the two countries are encouraged by good cooperation between the HSWP and the PASOK.

At the meeting Karolos Papoulias conveyed the personal message addressed by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to HSWP general secretary.

The Greek foreign minister laid a wreath on the monument of Hungarian heroes at the heroes' square, and visited the research institute for world economy to hold a consultation on international political and economic issues. In the evening Peter Varkonyi gave a gala dinner in honour of Karolos Papoulias.

HORVATH DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST SECRETARIES MEETING

LD121043 Budapest MTI in English 0016 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI) -- A delegation, headed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for Bucharest to attend the consultation of party organizer secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries. The delegation includes Istvan Petrovszki, head of the CC's Department of Party and Mass Organizations, and Istvan Latos and Istvan Oszi, deputy heads of department at the CC. Present at the departure of the delegation from Ferihegy Airport was Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary.

VARKONYI EVALUATES WORLD AFFAIRS, FOREIGN POLICY

AU051320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 May 87 p 7

[Interview by correspondent Istvan Zalai: "Interview With Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi on World Affairs and Our Foreign Policy" -- date and place not given]

[Text] What will the year 1987 bring in world politics and in the life of Europe? What role can Hungary's foreign political activity play in ensuring the calm external conditions so indispensable for our domestic development and for solving our problems? Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi spoke about these issues in an interview with NEPSZABADSAG.

[Zalai] In a small country like Hungary there is always great interest in world events as they greatly influence our lives. Now, in the spring of 1987, how do you evaluate the world political developments; can this year's spring bring detente, or, if you like, a breakthrough?

[Varkonyi] The results of the favorable processes that have begun in the last 2 years are increasingly perceptible in the international life nowadays. Although temporary setbacks and deliberate obstacles hinder the development of these processes, the recognition that, under conditions of mutual dependence, joint efforts must be made to avoid the dangers threatening mankind is gaining increasing ground in the world.

The most important initiatives in this direction are provided by the Soviet domestic and foreign political changes. The Soviet domestic transformations themselves affect international relations and contribute to a wide-scale increase in the confidence in the Soviet policy. As a result of the new type of Soviet thinking and the newly formulated foreign policy guidelines, the high-level dialogue with the United States and Western Europe has become a constant one, cooperation between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is being qualitatively renewed, and considerable progress has also been achieved in the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has come up with several important initiatives aimed at breaking the deadlock over several unsolved issues. Among these, the efforts aimed at halting the arms race; at building a dialogue, confidence, and cooperation; and at eliminating regional crisis centers are initiatives of outstanding importance. As a result of these initiatives, new and farsighted trends are developing. We can mention here the Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks in Geneva, the overall constructive activity of the follow-up CSCE conference in Vienna, efforts aimed at banning the production of chemical weapons and at their ultimate elimination, and the beginning of consultations in Vienna on the possibilities and conditions of a large-scale reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. All these developments give us reasons for hope.

At the same time, the previous negative trends in the world politics are still present and make their effects felt. Influential circles confront rational forces that urge cooperation, circles that disregard that transformations under way in the Soviet Union and the related new foreign political thinking represent a historical chance for a radical and positive turn in the international situation. These circles continue to try to achieve their goals by increasing the arms race, militarizing space, and hindering the solutions to regional crises. All these are coupled with the unsolved global problems that continue to considerably burden international relations, distortions in the world economy, the debt crisis, environmental problems, famine, overpopulation, and terrorism.

It seems, however, that this year's spring is nursing the favorable changes primarily in the issue of disarmament that has a decisive effect on the fate of the world. We are following the Soviet-U.S. negotiations with cautious optimism and moderate confidence. It is our conviction that it is possible to achieve essential progress and a breakthrough if the United States also comes up with the necessary political will to sign genuine agreements. We hope that the NATO countries' leaders will also recognize that more stable international relations are in their interest and -- in harmony with the will of the public opinion -- make decisions which will engender agreements in the coming months on at least some fundamental issues. This would, in any case, give impetus also for the continuation of further high-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

[Zalai] The most talked-about issue today all over the world is the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. agreement eliminating the intermediate-range missiles stationed in Europe. How do you evaluate the prospects of such an agreement?

[Varkonyi] I can only repeat what I have already said: In the case of political will, there are real possibilities for achieving such an agreement in a relatively short time over the coming months. Such an agreement would be of great importance because, unlike previous agreements that only limited armaments, this would be the first agreement that stipulates almost the total elimination of certain types of weapons. Such an agreement would have a favorable effect on the entire mechanism of nuclear and conventional disarmanent.

The concern felt by some Western European political circles that the elimination of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe would render Western Europe defenseless verus the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact is an unjustified concern. U.S. and Western European sources also recognize that the agreement under discussion would leave not only the U.S. ground- and ocean-deployed nuclear strike air force untouched in Europe and in the surrounding waters, but would not affect France's and Britain's nuclear arms either.

It is our conviction that the possible disproportions in various arms as a result of the agreement should be eliminated by reducing these arms rather than by working out new package deals or by introducing supplementary weapons. Therefore, we would regard it as useless and as an unfavorable development for the security of Europe if the Western countries answered the Soviet proposals aimed at completely eliminating the 500-1,000-km range missiles by urging an increase in the number of such missiles deployed by these countries. We hope that the consultations between the United States and its Western European allies will lead to results that do not place obstacles on the road to such an agreement. I would like to remind the readers here that the "zero-option" ws initiated by these very same countries. And it would be rather difficult to explain it to the world if these countries were unwilling to implement their own proposals while the other side is taking considerable steps toward a compromise.

Hungary fully supports the efforts made by the Soviet Union because freeing Europe of nuclear weapons is in the interest of all the peoples in Europe, including the Hungarian people.

[Zalai] You have mentioned European interests and, still talking about the disarmament issues, can we expect progress on the issue of a radical reduction of conventional armed forces, an issue urged by the Warsaw Pact in its Budapest Appeal?

[Varkonyi] The year 1986 was one in which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries jointly submitted radical and comprehensive proposals, and their initiatives continued in the first months of 1987. We are talking about a series of proposals of great willingness for compromise, proposals that extensively try to consider the rightful security interests of the other side. The proposal aimed at radically reducing the conventional forces is also one of this series of proposals.

It is well-known that, in connection with the follow-up CSCE conference in Vienna, consultations have begun between the Warsaw Pact member countries and NATO on the agenda, participants, and conditions of the European disarmament talks -- that is, the mandate of the talks. We regard the vivid and objective consultations so far as favorable.

The positions seem to be close or approachable in certain issues; in other issues, however, there are considerable differences of opinion. Let me mention just one example: There is agreement on including in the talks, for the time being, only the armed forces of the countries that belong to the two allied systems, because only these forces confront each other directly in Europe. There is a difference of opinion, however, on the form in which the neutral and nonaligned countries would later join the negotiations.

Due to the differences in the socialist and the NATO concepts on conventional disarmament, we cannot expect easy and fast results at this forum. The mutually acceptable solutions to genuine questions will have to be worked out at the talks themselves, in the course of discussing the concrete disarmament proposals. The direct task now is, therefore, to reach an agreement on the mandate of the talks, and if this is approved at the Vienna meeting, to begin the negotiations as soon as possible.

Therfore, the socialist countries, including Hungary, are trying to accelerate the Vienna consultations and to outline in writing the agreement on the beginning of negotiations in the coming weeks.

[Zalai] The plans for a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe could help European disarmament. What is Hungary's position concerning this proposal?

[Varkonyi] We think that the proposal submitted by the GDR and the CSSR for establishing a nuclear-free zone in central Europe is closely attached to the series of proposals made by the socialist countries for the security of Europe. As a result of this proposal, a new category of nuclear arms would come under control. The withdrawal of strategic nuclear arms along the border between the two military alliances would, in any event, reduce the possibility of starting an armed conflict which already threatens the use of nuclear arms in its initial phase.

In my opinion, the establishment of such a nuclear-free zone would be of benefit to both sides. The proposal is characterized precisely by this striving for mutual security. The proposal takes into consideration the concepts that make up the basis of the Western side's security policy, does not present a security risk for any one of the sides, and does not require an immediate and radical reexamination of the existing security systems either.

This proposal is a particular, pan-European concept: Its initiators received inspiration from the well-considered and new type of concepts of the Palme Committee, the similar proposal jointly worked out by the SED and the SPD, and from the appeal of the Warsaw Pact member countries. And this proposal includes the prospects of establishing a nuclear-free zone separating the two military alliances along the whole length of Europe.

[Zalai] The CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna, in which the Hungarian delegation is actively participating, is still in its spring recess. How do you evaluate the activity of the conference so far, and what do you expect of the new round which is due soon?

[Varkonyi] The second phase of the conference which has concluded was characterized by an objective atmosphere. Although, contrary to the plans, the formulation of the final document has not yet begun, the participants submitted some 140 proposals, and the desire to strengthen the Helsinki process dominates the exchange of views around these proposals with the efforts for confrontation forced into the background. This has enabled a better understanding of each other's positions and contributed to the discovery of mutual interests and points of contact. It must be mentioned, however, that, while the socialist countries -- including Hungary -- carried out a balanced activity in all the "baskets" of the final document, the NATO and EEC member countries have, so far, disregarded important aspects of the European stituation like security.

In any case, the submitted proposals and their thorough discussion will create a favorable basis for the formulation of the final document in the coming round, which commences on 5 May.

We, on our part, will do our utmost to make sure that the activity of the conference can conclude on schedule, on 31 July this year. We regard it even more important, however, that a balanced and full final document emerges which will ensure practical progress and effectively promote the cause of security and cooperation in Europe in all the areas included in the Helsinki Final Act.

As for the activity of the Hungarian delegation, it starts from our conviction that the continuation of the Helsinki process is of decisive importance in strengthening the peaceful relations in Europe, and contributes considerably to the widening of relations among the countries based on equal rights and on constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Zalai] The readiness for initiatives of the Hungarian foreign policy is hardly limited to Vienna only, and this is reflected on the crowded Hungarian diplomatic agenda. What are the efforts that characterize our foreign political activity and what are the goals of this activity?

[Varkonyi] It is true that Hungarian diplomacy has a rich international agenda this year too; several high-level meetings have been held already in the first 4 months of the current year. I can mention here MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar's recently successful visit to Sweden; Premier Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Italy; National Assembly Chairman Istvan Sarlos' visit to the Netherlands and Bulgaria; the high-level Soviet, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav politicians' talks in Budapest; the visit to Hungary by the Danish premier and the British foreign minister; the recent visit in Hungary of the delegation of the African Frontline status' foreign ministers; and the Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial talks in Vienna. This short review shows that, in accordance with our interests and our possibilities, we are active in the international arena.

Our activity is determined by the principles and goals confirmed at the 13th MSZMP Congress. As a Warsaw Pact and CEMA member, Hungary belongs to the community of countries of socialist construction. Peace and international security are fundamental conditions for our activity of country construction. Therefore, our foreign policy is a consistent peace policy, a policy that serves the understanding and cooperation between states and progress. Relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the strengthening of relations and cooperation which effectively serve our national and collective interests are in the center of this policy's attention.

We continue the dialogue with the developed capitalist countries developed in recent years and aimed at expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation and strengthening confidences; the developing countries are also playing an important role in our system of relations.

We have a fundamental interest in cooperation and security in Europe. The implementation of the proposals included in the Helsinki Final Act plays an outstanding role in our diplomatic activity, and we urge the balanced implementation of all the baskets of this final document.

Naturally, our foreign policy places great importance on our immediate surroundings, on our relations with our direct neighbors, and this refers both to the socialist countries that surround Hungary and to the neutral Austria of a different social order, too. By fostering good-neighbor relations, we are striving to develop bilateral political, economic, and cultural cooperation and contacts between the citizens. We are strengthening everything that shows progress, and this is true of all our neighbors. We are acting this way precisely because of the bitter lessons of history; we reject all kinds of nationalism and we strive to develop our cooperation in a mutually advantageous way. There are, of course, issues that need to be debated, but our relations are generally good, and our partners urge cooperation.

As is well known, a debate has recently come into the forefront initiated by Romania following the publication of the book "The History of Transylvania" in Hungary; it transpires from this debate that we have different views concerning the situation of the Hungarian ethnic minority in Romania. Our government spokesman discussed this earlier and, quite recently, at his press conference in Stockholm, Comrade Janos Kadar expressed the Hungarian position confirmed by the communique published in the recent Central Committee session. The handling of this issue requires great responsibility and the search for a solution should be done jointly. Hungarian foreign policy is acting to promote the finding of such a solution, and is striving to expand Hungarian-Romanian relations in all the areas by fully implementing the agreements achieved at the summit meeting held in Debrecen and Nagyvarad in 1977.

[Zalai] The readers are well aware of the various joint initiatives made by the Warsaw Pact member countries. How are these initiatives made, and what is Hungary's role in working out these initiatives?

[Varkonyi] The dynamic initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries require, of course, regular and thorough mutual information and the exchanging of views that precede the formulation of the decisions.

Compared to earlier periods of time, the various organs of the Warsaw Pact, the Political Consultative Committee and the Foreign Ministerial Committee, have held considerably more meetings in recent years. It has become general practice to convene a working meeting of the deputy foreign ministers to review a given international issue; professional groups are regularly formed to work out and coordinate the concepts on a certain important agenda. For example, I can mention the activity of the working group dealing with the implementation of the Budapest Appeal made last year. This group held a meeting in Budapest the other day. With Hungarian coordination, this group studies the possibilities of reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe and prepared proposals for the high-level forums of the Warsaw Pact.

The most important change, however, derives from regular information and the use of efficient forms of activity. With the improvement in the coordinating mechanism, there has been an increase in both the possibilities and responsibilities of individual member countries in working out proposals and asserting them.

We can also regard the efforts for greater openness and the better information work concerning the activity of our organization as a new phenomenon in the activity of the Warsaw Pact.

A more efficient and faster information work and the multitude of consultations contributes to the assertion of the fullest degree of democracy in the preparation of decisions, and to the possibility of every member country to come up with living proposals and initiatives aimed at a successful joint stand. Hungary is also actively participating in this activity and is striving to promote the formulation of a joint position.

[Zalai] Initiatives in all directions -- this is how we could characterize the Hungarian foreign policy whose goal is to ensure the best external conditions for our development. The discriminatory attitude displayed by certain countries against Hungary also play a role in our economic difficulties. What can Hungarian diplomacy do to overcome these discriminatory actions?

[Varkonyi] The trend that strengthens the feeling of interdependence and mutuality is gaining increasing ground in the world. Therefore, our current activity receives adequate appreciation on the international political arena, and our efforts aimed at establishing contacts and our openness meet with the similar intentions of the great majority of states. By promoting political contacts and developing interstate relations, we promote at the same time the widening of the country's economic relations and the developing of conditions in which our products meet with less discrimination in the world.

This endeavor is leading us, for example, in establishing relations with the EEC. A considerable amount of our nonsocialist foreign trade is directed to the EEC and it is here that we meet with the greatest number of unfavorable discriminations. Our negotiations with the EEC and hopefully, the signing of a mutually advantageous agreement based on equal rights, are meant to eliminate this discrimination.

Besides, Hungary has extensive relations in the international economic life and we are striving to assert not only our obligations but also our rights in these relations. We are carrying out similar activity in political and cultural organizations, too -- all with the aim of making the Hungarian People's Republic well-known in the world and making the world confident in Hungary and accepting Hungary as an equal partner.

KAPOLYI DISCUSSES TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU111001 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 1 May 87 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry: "Technological Development Is the Most Important Issue"]

[Text] On 1 May people all over the world celebrate the working class and labor. The solidarity of workers is alive and is growing stronger, although technological development makes countries compete with each other, countries where the workers' living conditions depend mainly on the standard of technological progress. Today it is especially important for us to think over the meaning of this day that -- apart from its political significance -- symbolizes the unity of workers in the world; perhaps never before has it been as evident in our country as it is today that the creator of social prosperity cannot be anything other but a job well done.

In this respect it would, therefore, be useful to have a look at what is happening in a great and important field of our economy, in the industrial sector. The number of people working in this field in developed countries is decreasing due to a rapid increase in productive efficiency, but the importance of industrial production and its role of determining the standard of economic development is continually increasing.

The producing, or productive capacity of other branches of the national economy, such as of agriculture and traffic, depends to a great extent on the industrial sector; on those materials, machinery, and technical equipment which this sector produces for enterprises and institutions in all spheres of the economy.

Forcing Each Other To Progress [subhead]

The road of modernization starting from the industrial sector can be compared to the dialectical spiral, where the effects of industrial results and more modern supply make other organizations introduce modern technology, and where these results continually show their effect on the industry.

It is hardly necessary to explain how important it is to accelerate technical development and to make structural transformation compulsory, since the 1985 and 1986 development of the national economy, which includes that of industry, fell short of the 13th MSZMP Congress resolution. Apart from occasional managerial shortcomings, enterprise behavior was also influenced by the limits on and the various contradictions in economic maneuvering.

There were quite a number of successful enterprises. These, however, are exceptions that underline rather than contradict the above-mentioned. The insecurity just mentioned [as published] played a great role in intensifying the short-term elements of enterprise operations which, together with shrinking resources for development, are obstacles to the modernization of the industrial structure. Due to this the rapid international economic transformation has even increased our structural tensions. Linking the requirements for structural transformation with a better equilibrium clearly means recognition of the priority to increase exports in the socialist, developing and developed markets alike. [paragraph continues]

A favorable structure can only be achieved if we provide help to develop progressive (pulling) industrial branches, trade practices, and enterprises. Yet to do so requires industry to have a greater choice in both raw materials and imports.

It is of fundamental importance for our industry and economy to renew and expand cooperation within CEMA. One important instrument for reaching this goal could be if direct enterprise relations were increased; this could also boost the restructuring of Hungarian-Soviet export-import goods for our benefit. This could help us enter the market of the Soviet Union with goods that are bought for dollars. Parallel to this it is necessary to promote imports from socialist countries so that our goods for dollars can be replaced. To make a flexible and profitable adjustment to market demands and to improve the exchange rates in exports do not require just the development of certain enterprises, but also require the careful winding down and even the termination of enterprises and goods in certain areas which will need subsidies in the future. Yet this cannot mean a decrease in national assets or an increase in the burdens for the national economy.

Improvement Is Always Possible [subhead]

Yet in spite of these problems we must not wait for a universally good recipe of miracles -- partly because there is no such recipe, and partly because ther are always some solutions. One must not, however set up artificial barriers between the various sectors of the economy and industry. For instance, a possible solution would be to set up a kind of commercial house -- joining together various enterprise groups -- dealing with basic material export, which would cover part of the import required for the development of the engine branches.

Another possibility would be to set up export blocks in line with the results of partner branches, in which blocks, for instance, the Hungarian agriculture would provide the necessary guarantees abroad for industry; or another solution: Our video technology should, together with our modern education system, be a better propagator for us in developing countries. And so on -- the list could be continued to anybody's liking.

If the solutions differ from regular ones, we can achieve considerable results. This is because, regarding the proportion of main branches and sub-branches, the macrostructure of our industry is similar to the industrial structure of developed countries and to those with an industry similar in size and development to ours. Yet there is a great difference in the microstructure, in the proportion of certain products and activities. The proportion of the energy and the basic material producing sectors is larger than the international average. The aim of the structural transformation in the industry is to increase the proportion of processing activities.

An important condition for our technological development is to supply certain branches and enterprises -- especially those capable of rapid development -- with a staff suitable both in size and training. For this reason we must increase, or at least maintain, the number of highly qualified professional employees in the relevant trades, and we must provide a far higher moral and financial award to those with know-how.

It appears, perhaps, from all the above that our industrial situation is not easy. This can be improved by those industrial employees to whom it is no secret that a better fate for them is bound to the prosperity of the entire working class, to higher economic results. One of the main conditions to the latter is the modernization of the industrial structure, the creation of a more rational labor force. Scientists and researchers can also help. The intellectual capacity of our country is not exhausted. [paragraph continues]

This is proved by the foreign experts who regard our little country as a significant factor in the manufacturing of computer programs. Also, the outstanding performance of Hungarian students in international competitions and the appreciation of our experts working abroad show that neither talent nor endeavors for success have died out from our compatriots.

This power, in any case, is so promising that we feel sure we will make progress in spite of the difficult economic situation and strong international competition. It is the case particularly then if enterprises have greater financial interest and independence in the spirit of the economic reform -- including internal enterprise independence -- and if the opportunity of intensive technological development is ensured.

To Stay in the Forefront [subhead]

The fact that the most significant production cultures, or rather certain parts of them, could catch up with the rapid international development in science and technology gives our industry a chance. In this respect it is of great importance that the proportions of software and hardware (programs and computers), which are more and more part of technologies based widely on computer science, changed from 10/90 to 85/15. Due to this fact, the value of intellectual capital has increased within new technologies.

There is no alternative to, no choice in the question of catching up with and adjusting to the directions of technological development in the world economy. Power management, structural material culture [anyagkultura], high quality manufacturing technologies, electronics, automation, and information science blend with production to the extent that if no progress is made in these areas, there is no improvement in efficiency and there is no competitiveness.

The main role in technological development is played by new materials, the science of nuclear energy, microelectronics, robot technology, telecommunications, information science, biotechnology, system processors, and systems. These areas are not beyond the reach of modern Hungarian industry. The most important target and tool of industry in the remaining period of the 5-year plan are the acceleration of technological development and the increasing of domestic and international labor division in order to reach a rapid structural transformation.

Shortages in quantity and supply will gradually disappear due to competitive products already manufactured by the domestic industrial sector. The manufacturing of flexible goods relying on rapid market changes, the so-called goods on order [beszallitoipari], will be transferred from the large industrial sector to more efficient small and medium-size firms, to industrial units of agricultural plants and cooperatives, thus increasing the role of the home industry.

Regarding domestic trade, we must try and better adjust to group demands to follow the differentiation in personal consumption. We must supply the domestic market with excellent and modern goods that make it worthwhile for people to exchange their old but still operational durables, such as television sets, washing machines, and radios. In addition to production, we must further develop the forms of sales. The repair and maintenance services of durable consumer goods must be sold together. In this case it is almost certain that the supply of parts will improve, and manufacturers can gain a lot of experience in making repairs which they can use in the construction of new products. Actually this method is similar to those used in certain developed countries where some of the designers are asked to organize the manufacturing and mass production of prototypes, as well as do maintenance for a while at a service station. This method brings the policies of market development closer to that of technological development.

An important task in the industrial sector is to satisfy the demands of the food sector with more modern agricultural and food industrial machinery, installations, instruments, electronics, and basic biochemical materials. The industrial sector is interested in increasing the export capacity of the agricultural ratio [agrarollo] and the agricultural sector.

It is vital for us to increase our participation in the international labor distribution, first and foremost with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries. It is the socialist export that enables our industrial sector to produce large series and ensures market security. When we carry out developments, we take our partners' demands into consideration and try to increase the export ratio of manufactured goods, foremost of all in machinery and equipment.

Due to the rapid development of technology, it is not worthwhile for even the largest countries to become self-sufficient in a great variety of goods. This is all the more true regarding goods on order, and here again particularly in small countries. This is the area where it is most desirable to utilize the advantages of cooperation and specialization of goods of only a few kinds but in mass production, for which the demand volume is low. This goal can above all be reached within the framework of the socialist integration.

We have produced significant results in this respect. There are more than 700 valid industrial agreements for cooperation with socialist countries. These agreements mean 36 percent of the total socialist export and 40 percent of imports. More than half (359) of the cooperation agreements refer to the engineering sector.

Almost 90 percent of the convertible trade is concentrated on Western Europe, mainly on the EEC. This makes it necessary to stop the 2-decades-long decrease in our market ratio with the OECD countries. In addition, we must more intensively reach out toward overseas markets, because these are the most dynamic areas of international trade today. This assumes a suitable structural change in our export sector. It is necessary to increase the ratio of goods more fully and those which are satisfactorly processed, as well as of goods requiring skill and know-how. This must be done, for instance, so that the export of computer programs goes along with the export of computers.

Developing countries can offer an expanding market for Hungarian industry above all in regards to goods and services required for their economic ambitions.

In talking about export-import, we cannot ignore some of the contradictions. For instance, we must clearly understand that a mere cutback of imports is no alternative to improving the convertible foreign trade balance, because this would reduce production and at the end cause a decline in the volume of convertible imports. We can hardly export without having imports. We need hard currency for imports, which we must provide from our exports, since the budget is unable to bridge the time gap between the expenditure for imports and the receipts for exports. Another contradiction is that theoretically, we should only promote profitable exports. However, to have a functioning economy, we need a fixed amount of hard currency. A further problem is that profitable exports need technological development, and this again requires investment not only in forints but also in foreign currency payments. Profitable exports and the necessary imports mean two different time spans that don't easily overlap.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES FORTHCOMING PRICING STRATEGY

LD090932 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] A national price conference has opened in Pecs, attended by 1,300 economic specialists. The 2-day conference was opened by State Secretary Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office. He summarized his speech for the radio as follows:

[Begin recording] The types of taxes have essentially evolved; however, trial calculations still have to be carried out regarding their magnitude. I consider it absolutely necessary that these final magnitudes should develop by the end of the month, so that in June we should be able to provide the enterprises with the most important parameters, that will allow them to begin planning for next year with specific prices and able to reach international agreements.

The restructuring will be a general one. It must be expected that enterprises which lose out will endeavor to regain their old positions; there will obviously be attempts to raise prices. This makes the need to develop a control mechanism urgent that, while giving more scope for reaching agreements in the market, will also provide for decisive intervention in prices by the authorities in areas where the conditions for agreements in the market do not exist.

The introduction of the tax reform and the reorganization of the pricing system are likely to involve a considerable increase in the level of consumer prices, as a once and for all adjustment. I think this will occur next year. This year's increase in the level of prices promises to be high enough in any case. Unfortunately, I must say that we cannot expect a lower level of price increases next year either. Nonetheless, I think that this is a step which will help to harmonize the price and tax systems, the state and enterprise behavior, thereby creating better conditions. I cannot promise immobility after outstanding high price increases over 2 years, but I can promise a rate of price increases which will be a whole magnitude lower. [end recording]

BRIEFS

JOINT AUSTRIAN REGIONAL PLANNING -- Recently in Koszeg a statutory meeting was held by the subcommittee of the Hungarian-Austrian Regional Planning and Development Commission for directing concrete activities. Chairman of the subcommittee is Dr Laszlo Laczko, deputy head of a main department at the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development. The parties reviewed various environmental issues and concluded agreements on exchanging information on regional development, on extending joint activities to environmental protection and tourism, and on the organization of an international fair in the 1990s. Because the issue of utilizing the Danube River between Vienna and the Hungarian border is a public issue in Austria, the two sides agreed to coordinate their plans regarding the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros barrage system and the development of Szigetkoz [adjoining protected area in Hungary]. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Apr 87 p 3 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE -- A Hungarian-Bavarian environmental protection conference began in Budapest on 5 May. Leading the talks are Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Environmental Protection Council, and Alfred Dick, Bavarian minister of area development and environmental protection. The delegations will discuss their experiences concerning the creation of dangerous wastes, their professional storage, and systems to recycle them. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 87 p 8 AU]

INTELLECTUALS' LETTER CRITICIZES URBAN'S ACCUSATIONS

AU121959 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 (AFP) -- Eighteen noted Polish intellectuals on Tuesday rallied round four of their colleagues implicated by an official government spokesman in an espionage affair involving an American diplomat.

In an open letter, the intellectuals criticized official spokesman Jerzy Urban for implying that the four, including Professor Bronislaw Geremek, leading adviser to the banned Solidarity movement, were associated with Albert Mueller, the American diplomat who left Poland after his arrest on espionage charges April 18. The letter was signed by writers Tadeusz Konwicki and Andrzej Kusniewicz, composer Witold Lutoslawski, filmaker Andrzej Wajda, Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski, who heads Warsaw's Club of Catholic Intellectuals (KIK), and five scientists from the Polish Academy of Science (PAN). It attacked Mr. Urban for using "insinuation" and "smears" against "persons professing political beliefs different from his own."

"Such methods are contrary not only to political culture but also to declarations of the government in favour of national reconciliation", the statement said.

The intellectuals demanded "amends" for their four colleagues who, in addition to Mr. Geremek, include Janusz Onyszkiewicz, spokesman for the outlawed Solidarity trade union, Professor Klemens Szaniawski, former dean of the University of Warsaw, and Professor Magdalena Sokolowska, who is also close to the Polish opposition. Mr. Urban said recently the four had had "frequent contacts" with Mr. Mueller, who was second secretary at the U.S. Embassy here. At his weekly press conference on Tuesday, Mr. Urban said he had "not accused anyone of espionage".

POLICE ARREST JOURNALISTS FOR 'INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE'

LD121354 Hamburg DPA in German 1317 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Two journalists from the Polish government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA have been arrested in Warsaw on suspicion of industrial espionage. It was learned in Warsaw today that the arrests of Mariusz Dastik and Tadeusz Podwysocki actually occurred on 22 April.

It is alleged that in return for remuneration they procured Polish plans for Japanese competition regarding the conditions for the acquisition and financing of a license for the Italian car manufacturer FIAT. The Japanese firm Daihatsu has also been trying to obtain this contract, not yet concluded, which is intended to modernize the Polish car industry. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban refused to comment on this case today at his weekly news conference.

WALESA DISCUSSES ILO MEMBERSHIP WITH BLANCHARD

AU130827 Paris AFP in English 0110 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 13 (AFP) -- The Director-General of the International Labour Organisation, Francis Blanchard, who is in Poland to discuss Poland's continued membership of the organisation, met trade union leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk on Tuesday, Mr. Walesa told AFP on the phone.

Poland gave the ILO, a United Nations body, a two-year notice of withdrawal in November 1984 after the ILO published a report criticising violations of trade union freedom in Poland. However last year it asked to prolong the notice for a further year.

Mr. Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, said he had told Mr. Blanchard that he hoped Poland would respect the ILO statutes, in particular on workers' rights to form independent unions. Mr. Walesa said he "saw nothing to prevent" Poland's official unions, the OPZZ, which were set up under martial law, being represented in the ILO along with Solidarity.

"We (Solidarity and OPZZ) can be partners, but on the condition that OPZZ respects trade union pluralism," he said.

Mr. Blanchard, who arrived in Warsaw on Sunday, has already met OPZZ leader Alfred Miodowicz to discuss ILO registration, although the OPZZ have always refused to recognise Solidarity.

WALESA MEETS WITH FORMER JAPANESE UNION DIRECTOR

OW120339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 KYODO -- Michio Tomizuka, a former director general of Japan's largest trade union group, Sohyo, met with Polish union leader Lech Walesa in the northern Polish town of Gdansk Monday.

During a two-hour chat over lunch, Walesa gave Tomizuka an account of the now-banned Solidarity independent union movement, vowing to continue the Solidarity campaign to seek peaceful reform of the political system in Poland.

Tomizuka was visiting Poland as the leader of a four-member delegation from the Tomizuka Political and Economic Research Institute, a consultant group he set up following his retirement from Sohyo, or the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, in 1983.

As a souvenir of their meeting, Tomizuka gave Walesa a fishing rod and a photo album of his visit to Japan in 1981. Tomizuka had invited Walesa, then leader of Solidarity, to make the 1981 trip. Walesa also told Tomizuka that he would like to visit Japan again if invited.

According to a government spokesman, Walesa has met a string of foreign visitors from the West this year, including politicians, diplomats and movie actors.

DPRK DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIAL, CONCLUDES VISIT

Views Cooperation With Jaruzelski

LD112229 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the Assembly's Chairman Yang Hyong-sop, now on a visit to Poland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski referred to his recent visit to the DPRK, to the cordial welcome and friendly talks held with DPRK President Kim Il-song.

Recently, Polish-Korean relations have been raised to a higher level and cooperation enlivened in ever new areas. This is also reflected by the present visit to Poland by the DPRK parliamentary delegation and a fruitful development of direct contacts between both countries' parliaments.

The sides expressed common will to further consolidate friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Departs Warsaw 12 May

LD121047 Warsaw PAP in English 0029 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly with Chairman of its Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop ended an official visit to Poland today.

Earlier today the DPRK parliamentarians toured Zelazowa Wola, near Warsaw, where they listened to a concert featuring pieces by Chopin.

ORZECHOWSKI, AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ARMS ISSUE

LD122121 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 12 May 87

[By Franciszek Malinowski and Andrzej Rayzaher]

[Text] Vienna, May 12 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski held talks with Austrian politicians today.

In the morning he met with Austria's Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Alois Mock. In the course of the talk Minister Orzechowski broadly presented the concept of the Polish plan to decrease arms and increase confidence in central Europe. Minister Mock showed much interest in the information supplied by the Polish minister. In the course of the meeting the sides also discussed issues of the Vienna CSCE meeting. They stressed the need to undertake practical steps in the direction of strengthening European identity.

Both sides discussed Polish-Austrian relations and expressed satisfaction at the state of these relations. They underscored Poland's and Austria's interest in their further comprehensive development. Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Mock to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The last point on the agenda of this extremely busy day was a meeting between Minister Orzechowski and Austria's Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. The talk covered a very broad range of both the international situation, especially European, and bilateral relations. This was an extremely cordial talk which also constituted an opportunity to exchange information on relations between both countries and their internal situations.

The sides attached big weight to the Vienna CSCE meeting and to other disarmament negotiations. The chancellor stressed that Vienna still wants to be the site where these important international issues would be discussed. The Austrian chancellor expressed great interest in the latest disarmament initiative forwarded by Poland. Minister Orzechowski extensively briefed Chancellor Vranitzky on this disarmament plan, pointing to its open character.

In the course of the meeting the sides devoted much attention to mutual relations, stressing their non-problematic character. The sides pointed to the need of further developing them and discussed further bilateral contacts between both countries, including the question of lifting them onto the highest level. Both sides briefed each other on the most important issues of their countries. In the evening Minister Orzechowski left for Poland.

PAPERS REPORT SILVESTRINI VISIT, COMMUNIQUE

Exchanges Views With Officials

AU130818 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 87 p 2

[PAP report: "The End of the Visit"]

[Text] Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, is ending his visit to Poland on Tuesday, 28 April. He was invited by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

On 22 and 23 April at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there were plenary talks chaired by the chiefs of diplomacy of the PPR and Holy See. On 22 April, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini called on Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner.

Next, the eminent guest visited Lublin, Poznan, Gniezno, and Wroclaw at the invitation of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate.

At the end of his visit he was received by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

A PAP reporter has learned that during the talks the Polish and Vatican sides carried out a broad exchange of views on bilateral and international topics. They stressed the need to increase efforts for the sake of peace and disarmament and to consolidate the principles of international cooperation in a spirit of confidence and mutual understanding.

Referring to Wojciech Jaruzelski's memorable visit to the Vatican and his meeting with His Holiness John Paul II, both sides devoted a particularly great amount of time to the preparations for the pope's third pilgrimage to Poland. In this context, they expressed their appreciation of the work of the Joint Government Episcopate Commission, as well as the joint activity by representatives of the authorities and the church at the local level. At the same time, they hoped the Polish pope's next visit to his fatherland will also encourage the development of relations between the state and the church and between the PPR and Holy See.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of openness and mutual understanding, permitted an in-depth exchange of views on important topics connected with these relations, taking into account the possibilities for further developing them.

The following were present at the talks: Jerzy Kuberski, head of the team responsible for permanent working contacts with the Holy See; and Archbishop Francisco Colasuonno, apostolic nuncio for special missions and head of the Holy See's team responsible for permament working contents with the PPR Government.

Discusses Pope's Visit

AU130741 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 5 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Communique on the 1-2 May 220th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate at Jasna Gora, Czestochowa]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On 21-28 April 1987 during his official visit to Poland, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Public Affairs Council of the Church, had talks with representatives of the highest authorities of our state. During these talks a wish was expressed that the holy father's coming visit be also favorable to the development of relations between the state, on the one hand, and the Catholic Church and the Holy See, on the other. The bishops expressed the profound conviction that the proper development of these relations helps to implement civic rights in our country, opens a new field for church activities for the good of society, and increases the Polish state's authority in the international arena. Every presence of the holy father's representative in our country is helpful in this regard.

The settlement of the basic problems between the state and the Catholic Church will create conditions for renewing diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Polish state. A papal envoy sent to the local church and the state creates support and protection for shepherds and the faithful because he represents the Catholic Church's highest authority appointed to achieve the common good. [passage omitted]

ARAB LEAGUE HEAD DESCRIBES RELATIONS AS 'FAVORABLE'

LD112109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi ended a 3-day official visit to our country. Just before departure, our reporter, Adam Zupko, asked our guest for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Zupko] This is your first visit to Poland. Have you achieved the desired aims? What significance does this visit have for the Arab League?

[Klibi, speaking in Arabic with superimposed Polish translation] Since this was my first visit to Poland, the main aim was to become acquainted with the country as well as to strengthen relations between Poland and the Arab world. I think Poland is an important country in Europe and is particularly important in the community of socialist countries. It is a country with an old and original culture and is economically and technologically developed. Relations between the Arab world and Poland are favorable for both sides.

This visit, although short, was filled with talks on subjects interesting to both sides. I wish to continue these contacts, particularly with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the chairman of the Council of State. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and point to the possibility of further speedy and positive development of relations between Poland and Arab countries for the good of both sides, in the political and economic spheres.

[Zupko] What is the role of the socialist states in removing tension in the Near East?

[Klibi] We need the support of our friends throughout the world to solve two problems: Palestinian affairs, and the Iran-Iraq war. The front line of friends of the Arab states also includes the socialist countries, which show much understanding or just solutions, defend them and support the Arab states in the struggle for their rights.

[Zupko] Can there be a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict in the near future?

[Klibi] The chances of solving this conflict in the near future do not appear very great. All peace initiatives up to now have ended in fiasco since Iran categorically rejected them. The efforts of the international community should go in the direction of convincing Iran to accept peace initiatives; solutions that would take into consideration the rights of both sides and would enable the normalization of relations between both countries.

[Zupko] In your opinion, is a just conclusion to the Palestinian affair and recognition for the Palestinian nation of the rights owed to it, including the right to its own state, possible?

[Klibi] Israel continues to refuse the regulation of this based on international law. It does not want to recognize the right of the Palestinian nation to self-determination. For this reason, it is necessary to intensify the efforts of all involved, influential states, aimed at organizing an international peace conference, which would find a solution to this contentious problem. [end recording]

MESSNER RECEIVES CULTURE COUNCIL OFFICIALS

LD112224 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 11 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner today received members of the Presidium of the National Council for Culture led by its chairman Bogdan Suchodolski to discuss the most significant issues related to the council's work in the new term.

Messner stressed the significance of the council and pointed to the importance of its social tasks and its particular rank in shaping the country's cultural life. The premier appealed to the National Council for Culture to analyse the situation of culture in the conditions of implementation of the 2nd stage of economic reform.

POLITBURO SESSION SIZES UP SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD121950 Warsaw PAP in English 1919 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 12 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today sized up the socio-political situation in the milieu of the working class and the implementation of tasks stemming from a resolution of the 16th PUWP CC plenary session devoted to these questions.

The bureau acquainted itself with a report on the contents of letters, complaints, proposals and pleas sent last year to PUWP authorities at different levels and state, economic and cooperative administration.

The bureau adopted conclusions for party links stemming from the Second PRON Congress.

MESSNER ADDRESSES TECHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS 23 APR

AU291830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 87 p 3

[Speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at the 21st congress of Polish technicians in Warsaw on 23 April]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, esteemed gathering! The 21st congress of Polish technicians is being monitored particularly carefully. It is also an important event to people outside your community. The role played by engineers and technicians in Poland determines the importance of the congress for the entire economy. The political and administrative authorities and the whole of society have placed justified hopes in the congress.

Promoting collective and individual initiative and enterprise, we regard the community of engineers and technicians as an important driving force of the economic transformations mapped out at the 10th PZPR Congress. Without modern technology, there will be no modern and efficient economy.

We are entering the second stage of the reform. Satisfaction with the pace of the qualitative changes so far would, in view of the changes taking place in the world, widen the technological and social gap. Despite limited resources and many unsatisfied social hopes and extensive development needs, we must meet this challenge.

In the past, economic development has taken place mainly by building large and new industrial premises. Today, the development of a modern economy calls for progressive technologies, flexible structures, and products meeting world standards.

These problems are known among the community of engineers and technicians. This community is also involved in working out and implementing the economic reform, shaping scientific-technological policy, bringing about structural changes, and determining development prospects in specific spheres.

A lot has been done in this field in recent years. Some of the solutions introduced were inspired by your community. Most of the proposals and conclusions of the 20th congress of Polish technicians in Lodz 5 years ago have been implemented.

The Council of Ministers' Committee for Science and Technological Progress and its executive body have existed for 2 years already. The basis for a new system of central control over scientific-technological progress has been created. Of particular importance here are government orders for science and technology.

The influence of economic stimuli for technological progress has strengthened. The law on inventiveness has been amended, thus proving greater incentive for inventors. Rules governing the gaining of specialized experience by technicians have been created, and the rules governing specialization by engineers have been modified. The performers of important scientific-technological tasks have been given access to grants.

Outlay research, development, and invention has increased considerably. These will double during the present 5-year period.

The possibilities of developing science and technology are still not being fully used. The results are incommensurate with society's expectations and the economy's needs. I base this view on reports and analyses by your community.

The shortcomings in the quality of our goods and services are generally known. As a result of this, the economy and consumers are suffering losses running into billions of zlotys. This is particularly evident in exports of processed goods.

Progress in the following spheres is too slow:

-- the technology used in the production of materials and electronics components;
-- the production of microprocessors;
-- automation and robotization;
-- the application of plastics;
-- the production of high-quality metal products;
-- the application of light alloys, ductile cast iron, and sintered powders.

This also applies to other fields that determine the modernity of production.

Such is the opinion of many analyses which examined the technological level of our production measured in terms of utility compared with similar products manufactured in other countries.

But there are also positive current examples of implementing technological progress which are a source of satisfaction to their authors. These include the new technology developed by the Plastics Institute in Poznan, a series of microcomputer parts for automated design equipment developed by the Control Systems Institute in Katowice, or the new drug that expands coronary vessels developed by the Institute of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Warsaw.

Esteemed gathering, a major issue facing the economy is how to concentrate less on achieving numerical production results at any price and more on efficiency-stimulating factors. How may one produce better, more cheaply, and more economically? How to guarantee a maximum of products of high quality and modernity? These are the basic problems of the second economic reform stage.

The institutional solutions so far still do not fully satisfy our joint expectations. This has been expressed in the congress material. We share many of the views expressed therein.

However, the essence of the problem lies deeper. It is caused by economic imbalance, which in turn eliminates the effectiveness of many existing stimuli for technological progress. Excess demand over supply strengthens the producer market and weakens the producer's interest in innovation.

Only when there is economic equilibrium is it possible to make proper use of the proverbial "suction-compression pump" of technological progress for the sake of the economy.

Balancing the market involves abandoning the widely criticized cost-plus prices. This is obviously not a question of a single decision, but the product of an entire process of balancing that will occur under the combined pressure of economic steps and, wherever necessary, administrative ones as well.

Both kinds of pressure will gradually establish a compulsion to produce advanced, profitable, and high-quality products. The application of economic pressure will also give rise to factories' different financial and wage positions.

Those who fail to invest in advanced technology will be unable to meet the technological and economic challenge, and will be erased from the country's economic map.

Efficiency is not a mere slogan. Institutional improvements will be stepped up and expanded consistently at the same time as the implementation of the economic reform.

The principles of a law on organizations dealing with inventions have been worked out and submitted to the Sejm. Legal-organizational conditions for the development of centers of science and production will be created. There will be economic stimuli such as direct funds for technological progress paid out of gross profits, or active involvement by financial institutions in innovation undertakings.

A system of economic protection against the financial consequences of risk-taking during inventive work is foreseen.

There will be stronger institutional incentives for enterprises to show greater interest in implementing the results of research work, this being the weakest link in the entire chain right now.

To obtain better quality and more advanced products, the antimonopoly law will be enforced and the ban on producing outdated products and using outdated technology will be spread.

The results of research carried out as part of central development programs, basic research projects, and government orders are being examined in stages. Of great importance here is the principle of finance by stages, whereby funds for the next stage of work depend on the results of the present stage.

Present activity permits innovative attitudes and supplies a clear motivation for creative units and leaders of progress. In the performance of this activity we expect strong support from the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], individual associations, and all engineering-technological cadres.

Preparing and applying new technology is labor-intensive and very costly. We cannot do everything on our own without essential participation in the international exchange of scientific and technological achievements.

Cooperation with the socialist states is of the utmost importance for the preparation and application of technological progress.

Poland's scientific-technological cooperation programs, involving multilateral cooperation within CEMA and bilateral cooperation with the USSR, offer an example of coordinating long-term development.

Priorities in research have been defined, involving several selected spheres -- electronics, automation, biological science, genetics, and new materials, among other things.

Direct cooperation between enterprises and scientific research establishments is tightening. Joint enterprises are being formed.

It should be said openly that further real progress in this sphere means that legal and economic barriers have to be lifted, as well as barriers caused by differences between planning and management systems.

Protectionism, financial-credit hurdles, and a curtailment of scientific-technological cooperation as forms of political sanctions seriously restrict the transfer of technology from the developed capitalist countries. Most of these countries have imposed legal bans on exports of advanced technologies and technologically advanced products to the socialist countries.

Eliminating these barriers is the key to being fully able to service our debts, while our exports offer is increased and made more attractive. This also lies in the interests of our creditors.

On our part, we will act for the sake of normalizing and expanding scientific-technological contacts and increasing the transfer for technology. A serious role here may be played by companies formed partly out of Western capital, contracts based on the principle of leasing, and other forms of cooperation.

Esteemed gathering, the engineering and technological cadres, with their qualifications, abilities, and attitudes, are a decisive factor in the creation and introduction of new technology.

Every third person employed in the socialized economy and possessing higher education has graduated from a technical college. The number of engineers in Poland is higher than in most other European states.

The managerial cadres of enterprises consist mainly of engineers. Their competence and efficiency in obtaining the best results require a constant increase in knowledge, and not just knowledge about their specializations.

Of increasing importance is economic knowlege, involving both macroeconomics and the economic principles of the functioning of enterprises. Some knowledge of sociology and work psychology and the ability to shape interpersonal relationships, liberate incentive, and encourage commitment are proving to be useful. This is particularly important from the point of modern forms of work organization such as work brigades and partnerships.

So it is essential to step up the education of the cadres who manage industry. NOT and associations of engineers and technicians have always devoted a lot of attention to these problems in their activity.

We regard a constant increase in qualifications as an important way of strengthening the position and responsibility of economic managements. This very purpose will also be served by the creation of material stimuli for desired economic results. Bonuses for specialization among engineers and technicians -- in other words inspiring the principle of "horizontal promotion" -- is an important stimulus.

The way cadres are used arouses many reservations. Sometimes there are too many cadres employed in production processes and not enough in research and design. This is because of the unfavourable wage relationships for constructors and designers. This state of affairs must be improved, especially as far as factory wage systems are concerned.

To change means to fairly reward the energetic ones, those who permanently contribute to the result of their enterprise and to the creation of its potential.

The problems that have been touched upon necessarily briefly require not only changes to economic mechanisms, but also considerable changes in social consciousness.

Generally speaking, the point is to create a new model of attitudes and conduct whereby the social utility of work will be the supreme value and at the same time the determining factor of one's position and individual prestige. In this model, the resources leading to advancement will be energy, industriousness, and the ability to solve even the most difficult problems.

These characteristics have to be propagated and publicized. We are counting on energetic participation by NOT and other socioprofessional organizations in the implementation of these qualitatively new principles.

These principles may be simply described as the shaping of an inventive society, one able to accept economic innovations. Only on this basis will we be able to implement long-term scientific-technological policy and carry our structural changes, thus helping to intensify development.

Esteemed delegates, I am convinced that the achievement of the 21st congress of Polish technicians will provide an adequate basis on which to answer fundamental questions about the state and future of Polish technology and about the economy's development possibilities.

The congress documents, especially the draft program of action for the next 5-year period, clearly show that you are fully aware of the scale and complexity of the tasks ahead of you.

What is especially valuable, however, is the desire expressed in these documents to take full and regular part in implementing development plans.

Also valuable is that you are not limiting yourselves to the affairs of your community, but are taking a constructive part in establishing solutions for the second economic reform stage.

On behalf of the party and government leadership and on the personal behalf of PZPR First Secretary Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski let me convey to you warmest wishes for fruitful talks.

I am convinced that participation in the congress will bring you creative satisfaction and that the consistent and resilient implementation of the congress documents will suit the leading slogan: "Technology for Man and the Country."

CEAUSESCU MEETS BULGARIAN VICE PREMIER LUKANOV

AU121734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 12/5/1987 -- Tuesday, May 12, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Andrey Lukanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC the Bulgarian Communist Party, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The guest handed a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Mme Elena Ceausescu and conveyed them cordial greetings and friendly wishes from the general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Todor Zhivkov, on his own behalf and on behalf of Mme Elena Ceausescu, a warm friendly salute and the best wishes of health and further successes in his entire activity.

Questions related to the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation were approached during the talk.

DEVELOPMENT OF NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY RESOURCES

AU121903 Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 1722 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/5/1987 -- Over 1986-1990, as in the previous five-year period, the producer, purchaser and seller cooperatives of Romania adopted programmes of measures for the use of nonconventional energy in accordance with the national programs for the utilization of new sources of energy.

In the field of solar energy, for instance, the units built with standardized items and according to indigenous designs substantially saved conventional fuel providing public catering units and units of the small-scale industry with warm water throughout summer. While in 1982 the consumer cooperative system benefited by 18 sun collectors that covered 192 sq.m., in 1986 it had 42 like installations making up 1,200 sq.m.

This year 72 solar panels are to be erected to sum up 3,658 sq.m. So, Romania will have more than 200 solar-power installations.

A valuable experience was acquired in the use of biogas produced by medium- and large-capacity units of 50-250 cu.m. to supply servicing units as well as by small-capacity ones (7-15 cu.m.) to supply population requirements. This year another 85 biogas installations will add to the previously built ones apt to save 547 tons of conventional fuel a year.

The use of geothermal water and wind power is also better considered.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SECURITY DAY FESTIVITIES

Mamula Message

LD121128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent a message of greetings to all members of the intelligence security organs and the military police of the SFRY Armed Forces in recognition of Security Day -- 13 May. The greetings message says:

We are marking the 43d anniversary of the security service and organs in the conditions of the complex international and domestic situation, at a time of growing dangers for the security and integrity of the country, when the organized socialist forces led by the LCY are fighting a determined battle to implement the stances of the 13th LCY Congress and the long-term economic stabilization program on Tito's path of our socialist self-managing development.

Under these circumstances during the past year, as well as throughout the entire postwar development of our country and the Armed Forces, with your self-sacrificing work together with other elements of security and self-protection in the Armed Forces and society, you have also successfully protected the Armed Forces from hostile and other negative activities and in this way made a significant contribution to strengthening military preparedness, moral-political unity, and further socializing and strengthening the system of security and self-protection in the Armed Forces and in the country as a whole.

I am convinced that with your high consciousness and expertise and persistent work, you will also be a sure guarantee for the successful performance of all your complex tasks in the future and that, inspired by the experiences of the wartime and postwar generations of the intelligence-security organs and by our revolutionary traditions, you will oppose unhesitatingly all attempts to endanger the security of the Armed Forces and weaken the country's defensive capabilities.

Greeting you on 13 May, Security Day, I wish you fresh successes in continuing your work.

Security, Army Representatives

LD122146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense representatives of the security organs and security services of the Yugoslav People Army [YPA], headed by Major-General Ilija Ceranic and Rear Admiral Stane Brovet. Extending his congratulations to them for Security Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula stressed that security organs and security services are achieving significant results in carrying out their responsible tasks of protecting the Armed Forces from hostile activity and other negative phenomena, as well as in the struggle against all attempts to threaten the country's security from both outside and inside.

The federal secretary for national defense expressed his conviction that these organs and services would, together with other members of our Armed Forces and in closest cooperation with the security services and other subjects of social self-protection, continue to successfully carry out their tasks and that they thereby would continue to contribute to strengthening moral and political unity and overall combat readiness of the YPA and the Armed Forces as a whole. Giving thanks for the congratulations, representatives of the security organs and security services pointed out that moral and political unity and the fortitude of their members, as well as technical and cadre capability, offers reliable guarantees that all the tasks that were put before them would be successfully carried out in the future.

The reception was also attended by Colonel-General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the YPA; Colonel-General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the YPA; Colonel-General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy secretary for national defense; and Colonel-General Miljan Daljevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Culafic, Hasani at Reception

LD121905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of 13 May, Security Day, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency today received, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and other organs of the federation, a delegation of Yugoslavia's security organs and services, headed by Dobroslalv Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

The reception was also attended by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC; Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials in the federation.

Dobroslav Culafic, who spoke on behalf of the delegation of the internal affairs organs, stressed that last year the internal affairs organs and security services had generally carried out their constitutionally established tasks in a conscientious and highly professional manner, thus considerably contributing to the country's security and the maintanance of the public peace and order, and hampering attempts to threaten the country's consititutional system or undermine society's economic foundations in whatever form and to whatever extent. Culafic stressed that the security organs and services and all its members would continue to carry out the tasks of safeguarding our revolutionary achievements and our citizens' free and peaceful existence and work in line with the Constitution and within the framework of social self-protection.

Expressing his best wishes to all members of the security organs and services on their holiday, President Hasani said that it gave him pleasure to be able to pay tribute to their efforts which, together with the efforts of other factors in the system of social self-protection, had made Yugoslavia a country of freedom and complete safety -- the two very imprtant prerequisites for creative work, a speedier overcoming of the economic and other difficulties, and for enhancing Yugoslavia's reputation in the world.

Sinan Hasani said that owing to the economic situation the country failed to provide all necessary material and technical conditions for carrying out the task of maintaining security under modern circumstances, but that this was counterbalanced by increased efforts and better work on the part of the security services cadre. He stressed that this put our community under an obligation to invest efforts, within our material potentials, to meet the security organs' and services' need for technical equipment and for improved living and working conditions of their members.

We believe, Hasani emphasized, that in the coming period members of the security organs and services, together with other factors in the system of social self-protection, will continue to carry out their very important tasks in a dedicated and responsible manner, and that as a specialized section of the system of social self-protection, they will maintain the high level of efficiency in protecting the constitutional order of socialist self-managed Yugoslavia and the personal safety of its citizens and their property.

PRESIDENCY NOTES LIMITS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD031457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG) -- Self-management is for us an irreplaceable principle of social organization and democratic decision-making; it is our basic guide for solving social problems. The SFRY Presidency made this assessment in its report on the state and problems of domestic and foreign policy which will soon be debated in the SFRY Assembly. The section relating to the political system also states that for the Presidency to function it is exceptionally important for the appropriate role of socio-political organizations to be fulfilled.

Analyzing the delegate system, the Presidency says that certain areas remain undeveloped, particularly regarding firmer ties between the delegations and delegates and the electoral base. In addition, delegations have in practice not adequately fulfilled their integrational function via the various forms of relating and cooperating within the actual process of establishing directives and adopting stands.

The report says the electoral system has not significantly encouraged the function of the delegate system and guaranteed accountability for carrying out self-managing and other social functions. With this in mind, or rather the fact that certain of its phases are complicated, the Presidency suggests what should be changed in this area. Electoral system mechanisms and institutions must be simplified and elements of directness introduced wherever possible, without altering the essence of the delegate system.

In the section on the functioning of the federation, the Presidency notes the problem of polycentric statism, the neglect of joint and general interests in favor of one-sided interests, and the disintegration of the economy. This has resulted, among other things, in the strengthening of nationalism.

The causes of many of the difficulties and problems in our federation do not lie in contitutional solutions -- although certain normative solutions need changing or expanding -- nor will they automatically be removed with changes, the Presidency categorically states. [paragraph continues]

They have been the product, the report says, of an outdated system of production of material relations, contradictory economic and development policy measures, and the one-sided implementation of important principles of the constitutional concept of the federation. On this basis it is stressed that "the republics and provinces should more consistently express through their activity the constitutional obligation to be accountable both for their own development and for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole."

Precisely for this reason, in proposing to tackle changes in the Constitution, the Presidency has stressed the need for changes and amendments which will strengthen the federal character of our socialist community and facilitate the more rapid and further transformation of the Federation from a state to a self-managing democratic community of working people and citizens. It is of key importance in this, the report says, that the constitutional, legal, and systemic solutions ensure the more precise definition and consistent implementation of the common interests which the nations and nationalities, republics, and provinces fulfill in the federation.

Noting that implementation of the federal laws and other acts is acquiring serious proportions, the SFRY Presidency points out the need for adhering to the constitutional principle of republic and provincial organs' being responsible for the consistent implementation of jointly established policies and laws. Of particular importance here, the Presidency adds, is the consistent application of the authority which the SFRY assembly, the FEC, and the Federal Administrative Organs possess. Some areas of competence of federation organs in this sphere should also be expanded along with the appropriate changes in the Constitution.

Assembly Committees on Report

AU121823 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 May 87

[Excerpts] Several SFRY Assembly committees discussed the SFRY Presidency report on situation and problems of internal and foreign policy. Slavisa Stojkovic, Olivija Rusovac, and Dragan Colovic report:

Delegates of the Foreign Policy Committee were very critical of the Presidency's report; not, as they said, in order to affect the Presidency's reputation and authority, but in order to help the Presidency find better solutions to the domestic economic situation, which is far from enviable. Slovene delegate Joze Susnjar noted that there is much criticism from associated labor to the effect that our foreign policy is not engaged enough in solving problems in our foreign economic relations. According to this delegate, absolute priority in our foreign policy should be given to furthering economic cooperation with the world. [passage omitted] Joze Susnjar was critical about Yugoslavia's too-strong connections with some developing countries that are our great debtors. He hailed the section of the Presidency's report which calls for economic connections and dialogue with Western countries. However, Husein Hodzic noted that we insist too much upon turning to Europe to the detriment of the development of relations with developing countries. This prompted Trajko Trajkovski to say that one should open oneself as much as possible both toward nonaligned and developing countries and Europe, as well as have a more active relationship with neighbors. The debate was also critical about some, as was said, undeservedly high assessments the Presidency made of our relations with neighbors. [paragraph continues]

Joze Susnjar, for instance, pointed out that one cannot highly assess the development of relations with a country with which we have problems about the status of our minority and about the exploitation of Danube water. Zivko Vasilevski warned that one cannot accept the assessment on traditionally good and friendly relations with a country from which 56,000 Macedonians were expelled at one time, and in which there were 25,000 Macedonians among 40,000 people killed in the civil war. One should find right formulations that correspond to real relations with neighbors -- relations that are, by the way, on the whole assessed as good. At the suggestion of Chairman Rudi Sova, the delegates of the Foreign Policy Committee adopted a conclusion endorsing the SFRY Presidency's report on the situation and problems with domestic and foreign policy. [passage omitted]

During the debate about the SFRY Presidency's report on the situation in Kosovo held in the Finance Committee, Serbian delegate Toplica Nedeljkovic said that much is noted but little is done. It is clear that Serbia has no authority in this domain so one asks to what extent Serbia is a state. Speaking about our foreign policy, Nedeljkovic said that it must be turned more toward questions that will ensure economic stabilization and toward bilateral contacts with countries with which we have the most developed economic relations. Nedeljkovic also spoke in favor of having the most capable cadres in the sphere of foreign policy, including ambassadors.

The Committee for Market and Prices adopted the Presidency report in its entirety, but there were also many comments. First of all, it was said that there are no new initiatives in the text, that most of the positions are actually hashed decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and positions from the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Delegates stress that this is our old problem at all levels -- we are capable of assessing a situation and finding out causes of phenomena and citing principled tenets, but when that should be made specific, things come to a halt. Delegate Milibor Jovanovic noted that the assessment of the Kosovo situation is much brighter and more positive than is really the warranted. [passage omitted]

LCY PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS NEWS MEDIA, MEMBERSHIP

LD122220 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] At its session presided over by Milanko Renovica, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee considered the ways in which the Yugoslav public is informed about Yugoslavia's foreign relations and developments in the world. It was stressed that the Yugoslav public was informed comprehensively, objectively, and extensively about world events and our foreign political activity, and that the press, radio, and television were making their great and continued contribution to it. It was pointed out, however, that the information about international events should not be reduced to mere reporting of individual events but should be used as a means of providing comprehensive insight into international relations and of mobilizing public opinion. In this way, the Presidium emphasized the need for stepping up cooperation and coordination between the sources of information, i.e. the state and other organs and bodies, and the public information media.

It was said that the technological, material, and cadre levels of the information media's development lagged behind their realistic needs. It was said that these problems should be overcome by concerted efforts, improved cooperation at the level of the entire country, and through a more rational use of the foreign correspondents' network and the TANJUG agency, as well as by increased interest and care on the part of the founders and appropriate organs.

The Presidium also endorsed a draft decision on the base rate and criteria for determining the LCY membership fee and a decision outlining the type of work to be financed from the membership fee. Under the draft decision, the membership fee will range from 0.20 to 3 percent of earned personal income, plus any other income. This issue will be discussed at the next session of the LCY Central Committee.

1,200 MEAT INDUSTRY WORKERS IN SLJEME BEGIN STRIKE

LD122222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1933 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- About 1,200 workers at the meat industry basic organization of associated labor of the Sljeme Agricultural Industrial Combine work organization in Sesvete, Zagreb, today stopped work and began a previously announced and organized strike. Workers at this organization have been waiting for 73 days for payment of personal incomes for March and April, and production has been at a standstill for 10 days, because the basic conditions for work have not been made possible. In addition there is a shortage of working assets. The work stoppage is being led by the trade union executive committee, which is exceptionally rare in these circumstances. The work stoppage, the last measure available to the workers, was announced by the trade union executive committee at a session held on 8 May.

At the extraordinary workers' meeting held today, about 1,200 employees approved the recovery program set out in the final accounts for 1986. After 2 hours of constructive debate the workers went home, having approved the conclusions of the trade union executive committee and the proclamation, with the provision that the program should not be a halfway measure or palliative, like others in the past 12 years.

Workers at the meeting were also promised payment of the guaranteed personal income for March and April, and this is to be taken up by the city trade union council with the city reserve fund.

As well as representatives of the city trade union council, the extraordinary meeting was also attended by representatives of the intermunicipal trade union of workers in the agricultural and food processing industry and by the Sesvete municipal trade union council.

It was stressed at the meeting that the work stoppage would last until the demands of the workers are met and that "the stoppage has no political implications." Calls were also made for the moral, material, and criminal accountability of those responsible for the situation in the collective, where self-management has significantly broken down and social property is in danger.

The workers were called on to regularly come to work in order to keep themselves informed of the results of the action of their trade union activists. Payment of the 2 month's personal income was announced for 14 May.

CROAT TU BODY DEBATES LABIN MINERS' STRIKE

LD121922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 12 May 87

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 12 May (TANJUG) -- The conclusion of the exceptionally long strike by the Labin miners has shown that it is precisely the self-managing method that is the correct way of solving workers' problems and justifiable demands. [paragraph continues]

The trade unions should learn a lesson for the future from the full analysis of the Labin events with regard to the realization of its role and place in society, and activities based on expressing the interests of the working class. This was stressed at today's session of the Croat Trade Union Federation Council Presidium in a debate on the situation at the Rasa mine in light of the miners having gone back to work. [passage omitted]

In the several-hour debate there was no shortage of very critical assessments of the activity of the trade unions and other subjective forces. The main question being asked was whether the strike really had to last so long, and to what extent the trade union was shown to be effective, to what extent it was found lacking. Some participants in the debate said it "failed the test."

Part of the criticism was that the trade unions did not fulfill their function. This can be accepted, but not to the extent that in the general criticism the entire organization is put in a position it does not deserve, Ivo Bilandzija, president of the Croat Trade Union Federation Council said. Certainly action could have been taken more quickly, but our system is not sufficiently adaptable for problems to be resolved overnight. The demands of the workers, Bilandzija said, were not for one moment disputed, but efforts were made to create conditions for them to be resolved within the collective itself. Common sense, which the great majority at the mine displayed, was the decisive factor in resolving these problems.

The workers have returned to work, but, it was warned, not all the problems have been solved. This calls for effective action to find solutions, above all for the future prospects of the mine's development, along with suitable valuation of the work for the miners and the urgent improvement of the social standards of the employees. [passage omitted]

MORE STRIKES, CRIME REPORTED IN SLOVENIA IN 1986

AU071658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] A representative of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia has briefed journalists in Ljubljana on the security situation. Last year there was an increase in the number of forced meetings and work stoppages, or other forms of expressing dissatisfaction, especially in the communities where difficulties appeared about the paying of personal incomes, it was said at this gathering in Ljubljana.

There were both more criminal acts and more verbal misdemeanors of a political nature. An increase in burglaries from apartments was also mentioned. In the majority of the burglaries from apartments, foreign currencies and jewelry disappeared, and it is estimated that people in Slovenia, as well as in other parts of our country, keep the same amount of foreign exchange at home as they hold in foreign exchange deposits in banks.

The representative of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Slovenia told journalists in Ljubljana that the security political situation [bezbednostno politicke prilike] in Slovenia -- and this holds for most of the country -- was burdened last year with some anti-self-managing and antisocialist tendencies which could grow into sharp contradictions and endanger the process of democratization of the political system of socialist self-management.

The chief cause of the increase in criminal acts and unpermitted forms of behavior is seen in the aggravated economic circumstances and a constant fall in the standard of living.

Income 'Inflated'

AU081129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 87 p 5

[J. Pjevic report: "Sale of 'Inflated' Income"]

[Excerpts] The strength of the economy is the trump card for getting us out of the present critical situation, but considering the modest opportunities for the development of the economy that we have been able to observe over the last 2 years, we doubt that it is capable of taking the desirable road.

With this worrying comment the analysts of the Slovene Social Accountancy Service concluded their brief analysis of the business results of the economy last year. The comment is alarming, but unfortunately realistic. According to the final accounts, the economy's income of 2,875 billion dinars was exceeded by 63.8 billion dinars of losses. When the various fictitious items have been "trimmed" from the stated income, the analysts estimated that the real income was 563 billion lower. [passage omitted]

Analysts also concluded that material costs were (due to the accounting system) understated (calculated lower than they should have been) by 210 billion dinars and that the stated depreciation was lower than the real depreciation (according to the new accounting system which will become effective in the second half of this year) by about 135 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

Last year only 412.5 billion dinars was set aside for accumulation, which is only 14.1 percent of the distributed income (this by 2.5 percent less than in 1985). [passage omitted]

Last year net average personal income was 120,568 dinars. In nominal terms it increased by 122.3 percent and in real terms (in comparison with 1985) by 13.5 percent while the real value of accumulation decreased. That is why it is not surprising that the Social Accounting Service concluded that last year 1.562 basic associated labor organizations and single-unit economic work organizations (almost half of all 3,238) violated both social and their own criteria for distributing income. Before them, all rules of a responsible distribution of income were and are still being broken by many users of income from outside basic associated labor organizations.

If in the conditions of a minimal increase in production and stagnation in productivity this game of the "sale" of a modest "inflated" income is continued, the economy will literally begin to eat its own flesh even in our "most developed republic."

BORBA REPORTS ACTIVITIES IN AIDS RESEARCH, TESTING

Disinfectant Kills Virus

AU120950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 87 p 16

[R. Nincic report: "AIDS Virus Killed in 1 Minute"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 May -- Today from Vrsac came what at the first glance appeared sensational news: A 1-percent water solution of a disinfecting and cleaning product "Sporotol 100," which consists of special phosphates, alkalies, anticorrosive and protective substances, and sodium hypochlorite, kills the AIDS virus in 1 minute -- reports our correspondent M. Gvordic. This was established by one of our most famous virologists Dr Aleksandar Vujic from the Belgrade "Torlak" Institute for Immunology and Virology.

We asked Dr Vujic to explain in more detail the possibilities of using this product.

"The research conducted last year at the Pasteur Institute in France and at Beteri [name as published] in the United States discovered that there are substances with absolute disinfecting power against the HIV virus which causes AIDS. In subsequent researches our experts discovered that the domestically produced "Sporotol 100", which contains sodium hypochlorite can kill the virus effectively and in a short period of time, in a matter of 1 minute." [passage omitted]

Belgrade Institute Denial

AU121430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9-10 May 87 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- Following the news that Dr Aleksandar Vujic from the Belgrade Torlak Institute for Immunology and Virology had discovered that the domestically produced cleaning and disinfecting product, "Sporotol 100" kills the AIDS virus in 1 minute, Dr Dragoljub Nastic, general director of the institute, told TANJUG that such research has not been conducted in the institute. The Torlak Institute does not even keep live AIDS virus for tests. Since Dr Vujic went on vacation several days ago, the institute did not know in which laboratory Dr Vujic made this discovery.

MONTENEGRO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR RSFSR

LD101036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Titograd, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Executive Council of the Montenegrin Assembly, and colleagues, left today on a visit to the RSFSR at the invitation of Vladimir Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. During the several days visit, they will examine results so far and possibilities for expansion in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation spheres between the RSFSR and Montenegro within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations.